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TWENTY PRIZE MEDALS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Sunday three Senators were elected. In the Gironde the Duc Decazes nominated by the Royalists and Bonapartists in opposition to M. Caduc (Republican) was defeated by 774 votes to 476. In Basses-Pyrénées General Bourbaki (Bonapartist) was defeated by a Republican by 579 to 431. In Deux Sèvres a Bonapartist candidate was in a minority of 66.

On Saturday the Academy of Fine Arts, in place of the late M. du Sommerard, the antiquary, elected M. Henzey, author of several archæological treatises, by 24 votes to 17, given to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who is an eminent art connoisseur.

ITALY.—The Papal decree abolishing the ecclesiastical patronage of the King of Portugal in several Vicariates Apostolic in India is to take effect on June 1. A further decree is expected abolishing the Padroado (Primacy of Goa) over the remainder of British India.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome, writing on April 27, says :—

"Archæological discoveries of importance are rapidly succeeding each other here. That within the limits of the Temple of Vesta illustrating the rites performed there has been followed by another, made within the distance of a few yards, connected with the Christian Church and the ecclesiastical history of the tenth century (*circa*). It will be remembered that immediately behind the remains of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, and adjoining the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice, there stand the colossal walls of an edifice of brickwork of the finest Imperial construction. What it was no one ventured to pronounce. The late Mr. J. H. Parker maintained that one of the walls belonging to it was part of the celebrated bridge built by Commodus across the Forum from his *domus* on the Palatine to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Others have thought that these walls might be the remains of the temple dedicated to Augustus, which was somewhere in this vicinity. But these theories must be dismissed, together with others propounded in times past. Within and against the walls of this mysterious relic of Imperial magnificence a number of haylofts had been built, hiding them almost entirely, except where they towered above the modern roofs. These haylofts, the ground-floors of which were occupied by wheelwrights and carpenters, are now in process of being demolished. Already the area of one great hall, with large niches for statues in it, and far exceeding in dimensions and grandeur any of the remains of the Forum adjoining it or of the Palace of the Cæsars above it has been cleared. It was soon seen that the flooring almost corresponding with the modern level was of recent date. It was cut through. The original flooring was found at a depth corresponding with the level of the Forum itself. One-half of this hall has been further cleared down to that level, and from it opens a passage the walls and ceiling of which are covered with comparatively uninjured fresco paintings representing Christian saints standing in rows on one side and the other, while on the face of the wall of the hall itself are remains of similar frescoes, indicating that it had been completely decorated in the same manner. The Commendatore de Rossi attributes these frescoes to the 10th or 11th century, but for the present reserves any further opinion beyond that which he put forth in a tentative manner, with references in part proof of it, in a paper written by him on the 800 Anglo-Saxon coins discovered in a jar two years ago close to the House of the Vestals. This opinions was to the effect that at the time those coins were sent from Rome the Imperial buildings along that side of the Palatine were occupied by the Pontiffs as their residence, and by the officers of the Ecclesiastical Government, as the Vatican is now. We must wait for the completion of Signor Rossi's studies and researches regarding this interesting subject. But in the meantime one may be tempted to suppose that we see in this wall of an unknown edifice of one of the first Cæsars the hall, perchance, of the Consistory of the time of Alfred the Great, whose money was found near it. The completion of the excavations will, it is hoped, throw full light on the original nature of this grand edifice of Pagan Rome and the later use to which it was applied in Christian days."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says that Bishop Nulty's Pastoral has been brought under notice at the Vatican. He adds :—"It is felt to be simply a menace addressed to the Holy See, should the latter attempt to dissociate the Church in Ireland from the Nationalist schemes and sympathies. A very serious examination of the Pastoral has already taken place, and I believe I may venture to say the result is a strong condemnation of it ; but it does not at all follow that such condemnation will be publicly expressed."

EGYPT.—There is now no mistake that Osman Digna is becoming active again, and infusing fresh courage into his followers. A strong party of the enemy fired into the Otao zareba on Sunday night, wounding three men of the Coldstream Gnards and some camp-followers. Again on Monday morning, at half-past eight, about a hundred Hadendowas opened fire into our camp at Tambouk. At 2,000 yards distance their fire was quite harmless ; but they were evidently prevented from coming nearer by the fear of our screw guns. On Tuesday morning a party of Hadendowas cut the telegraph-wires, pulled down several of the poles, and undermined the railway in several places between Handoub and Souakim. Spies have brought information that 300 Hadendowas have sworn on the Koran that they will rush upon one of our positions, or cut off a convoy, or perish in the attempt. A reconnaissance was made on Wednesday to Es Sibil, the force consisting of Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, Camel Corps, and Friendlies. A great stir has been caused at Souakim by the receipt of instructions from London directing the Royal Marines, who have been serving under General Graham, to return to England with the least possible delay. So peremptory were the orders that the Marines sailed on Thursday morning in the hired transport *Australia*. General Graham has issued a most complimentary order on the conduct of the Marines during the campaign ; and all speak in the highest terms of the excellent services rendered by that corps. The *Standard's* correspondent at Souakim says that fresh orders for stringent press censorship prevent him from telegraphing important items of news.

From Dongola there is news that the Sheikh Salem Isawi, of the Kabbabish tribe, has been invested with a robe of honour. This is a recognition of the valuable services that his tribe rendered us during our advance on Khartoum. A telegram from Merawee says that the Mudir's troops made a successful raid last Sunday upon Abdassi Island, near Birti, and killed its principal sheikh, who for a long time past has been a strong advocate of the Mahdi's cause, and has prevented the people from paying their taxes. On Monday evening a strong body of the Hassaniyeh tribe, from Sarniyeh Wells, attacked a body of villagers who were met for their weekly fair at Nourri, about eight miles from Merawee. The villagers lost a few leading men, and wounded several of the marauders, who withdrew, carrying off slaves and cattle.

There is confirmation of the news that the Sennaar garrison recently repulsed an attack by the Mahdi's forces.

There has been a regatta at Hafir. The Heavies beat the Guards' whaler by two lengths, and the Life Guards beat the Blues.

Mr. Kennett Barrington has just returned to Souakim from Tambouk, where he distributed, on behalf of the National Aid Society, seven camel-loads of "comforts" among the Scots Guards and the Royal Engineers. General Fremantle addressed the men, telling them from whom came the welcome gifts, which are highly appreciated. Distributions have also been made among the Coldstream Guards, the camel corps, and the hospital staff at Otao and Tambouk. Sir Allen Young, who is now quite well again, is actively engaged in the distribution of stores at the base, while Mr. Barrington is employed at the front.

England, France, and Egypt have come to the following arrangement of the *Bosphore Egyptien* question :—Nubar Pasha will call upon the French Diplomatic Agent ; the French demand for the punishment of the officials who executed the order for the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* is abandoned ; the mode of executing the Press Law in Egypt will be made the subject of immediate negotiations ; the printing press and office of the *Bosphore Egyptien* will be reopened unconditionally. There is reason to believe, however, that the journal will not reappear for the present.

Definite instructions have, it is stated, been transmitted by Lord Wolseley to General Graham. An early withdrawal of the troops from Souakim is expected. Spies report that Osman Digna is at Tamai with 200 followers. Reports have reached Dongola confirming the defeat of the Mahdi's troops in Kordofan. Abu Anga, one of the Mahdi's lieutenants, was killed. The troops at Omdurman are wavering in their allegiance to the Mahdi.

Night attacks are still made on the small force at Tambouk and Otao, but there has been only one casualty, a doolie bearer having been seriously wounded. The Scots Guards at Tambouk recently attempted to capture some of the enemy. They stealthily crept out of the zareba in their overcoats and nightcaps, but failed to find the Arabs. The enemy's fire, however, is easily stopped by a few well-directed volleys, causing them to retire to a longer range.

INDIA.—The Viceroy on Saturday held a military council, which lasted a considerable time. It is believed that it was resolved to concentrate a force at Quettah at once. The Duke of Connaught, who had left Simla on his return to England, has been recalled.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rawul Pindi has fully described in a letter the incidents in connection with the Ameer's visit to India. The correspondent says that Abdul Rahman certainly does not regard the Russians in any other light than that of enemies anxious to seize Herat, and in the end the whole of Afghan Turkestan and Badakshan. As he is determined not to part with any territory without a struggle, he has turned to us, apparently in all sincerity, to aid him in driving the Russians back if they advance in force against North-Western Afghanistan.

CANADA.—General Middleton's force, which is proceeding to suppress the rising in the North-West of Canada, fell into an ambush in a ravine fifteen miles above Battouche on Friday, and suffered a loss of several killed and fifty wounded. Twenty-five of the rebels were, however, counted dead upon the field, among them being, it is reported, Gabriel Dumont, Riel's chief lieutenant. The next day General Middleton continued his advance upon Battouche.

Telegrams from Ottawa state that Riel is planning an attack on General Middleton's little force, and that a general uprising of the Indians is anticipated. Fort Qu'Appelle is in a perilous position, and the settlers in the vicinity of the fort are hastily arming.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Fort Qu'Appelle, telegraphing on Sunday, says :—"Riel has been defeated with heavy loss, after seven hours' fighting, at Batoche to-day. Everything is quite peaceful here."

The detailed accounts received concerning the first encounter between the Government troops and Riel's rebels leave no doubt that the latter were for the moment victorious.

"The conflict began early on Friday and lasted the entire day. The rebels were entrenched on bluffs, which afforded a fine opportunity for sharpshooting. They were protected with timber, while the troops were forced to advance through marshy ground without shelter. At the first rebel volley ten of General Middleton's men, mostly scouts, toppled from their horses, and fifteen horses fell dead. General Middleton at once ordered his force of 400 men to advance and return the fire ; but the effect on the rebels was slight. The advance guard was then sent, and a company detailed to skirmish on the bluff. All the time the rebel sharpshooters were picking off the troops, and all the efforts made to dislodge them were futile. Two of the guns of the battery were finally brought to bear on them, when they retreated into the neighbouring ravine, where they concealed themselves in rifle-pits and old houses. The artillery was constantly shifted to make it more effective, and shelling was repeatedly tried ; but, owing to the inexperience of the gunners, little was accomplished. The fire of the rebels was incessant and deadly. General Middleton received a bullet through his cap ; his aide-de-camp had two horses shot under him and was himself shot in the arm. About five General Middleton gave the order to retreat half a mile to the camp of the preceding night. His loss was twelve killed and forty-seven wounded.

"In the official reports, General Middleton says that, while the rebel loss was not known, he fears it was much less than his own, because of the inexperience of the troops. He says the rebel fire was most effective, all the killed being shot through the head and all the wounded through the chest or arms, clearly indicating the accuracy of the elevation of the aim. He classifies 60 per cent. of the wounded as very serious. When the troops began to retreat the rebels emerged from their ambush and jeered at them."

Harrowing details of the troubles in Panama have reached Plymouth by West Indian mail steamer. A change of Presidency took place to appease the insurgents ; but General Prestan, their leader, arrested the American Consul, and threatened to shoot him if any attempt were made to release him. The rebels were pursued by Government troops and an engagement ensued, in the course of which the Consul escaped by lying upon his face and pretending to be dead. Hard pressed, the rebels set the town of Colon on fire, the Jamaican residents playing into their hands. One of the rebel leaders was captured in the act, and, having been compelled to dig his own grave, was shot and buried in it. Five hundred of the inhabitants and rebels were burned, the former while vainly endeavouring to escape, the latter while engaged in looting. The cries of the men, women, and children who were escaping, or whose escape was shut off, were appalling. One Chinaman was found with his head encrusted with molten silver. The town, being principally constructed of wood, speedily burned, and ten thousand people were homeless, where they would be left in a starving condition.

News has reached England of the death of Mr. Edward Spenser Burns, of the International African Association, third son of Dr. Dawson Burns. Mr. E. S. Burns reached the Kwilu in December, 1883, and in two months after his arrival carried through with complete success an exploring expedition from the Kwilu to the Congo, traversing upwards of 100 miles of country never before visited by Europeans. He was subsequently placed in command of the Manyanga District, and had obtained leave of absence to visit Europe ; but on a business journey to Stanley Pool he was seized with intermittent fever, and died at Leopoldville on the 1st of March. He was in his twenty-fourth year.

The Bishop of Algoma has forbidden the presenting of any candidates for Confirmation under the age of fifteen and the wearing of veils or white dresses during the rite.

On the 9th ult. the Cathedral of Long Island at Garden City, built by Mrs. A. T. Stewart in memory of her husband, was opened for divine service by the Bishop of the diocese.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The *Standard* is able to state, upon unquestionable authority, that the present position of the Afghan dispute is this :—The proposal of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is, that Russia and England should agree to submit to the arbitration of some one of the Crowned Heads of Europe the simple question, whether the Arrangement of the 17th of March has been broken by Russia. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Government of the Czar, and it has been decided to convoke a meeting of the Committee of Ministers at Gatchina to consider the question.

The *Morning Post* understands that the Government have received despatches from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg confirming the report telegraphed by its Vienna Correspondent, to the effect that a general advance of Russian troops was taking place, implying a menace of Herat.

The following official statement was issued in St. Petersburg on Thursday :—

"The official telegram from Sir Peter Lumsden, dated April 17, attributing the combat on the Kushk river entirely to the aggressive action of General Komaroff in violating the Anglo-Russian Convention cannot yet be minutely refuted ; the journey of the officer charged by General Komaroff with the delivery of his explanation being retarded by the bad state of the roads. The Government are, however, in possession of sufficient information to prove the injustice of General Lumsden's suspicions. The Government were desirous of deciding the question of the frontier delimitation by friendly negotiation according to former stipulation. The Russian Government consented to the delimitation by Special Commission, but the unexpected progressive movements of the Afghans on Penjdeh, the Murghab, and the Heri Rood obliged the Russians to take measures for the defence of their rights. Consequently, at the commencement of January, General Komaroff was instructed to occupy a line drawn from Zulfikar on the Heri Rood, through Kekbrisilas, Ketbrissoume, Ischemenbia, and Housikan on to Pul-i-Khisti, terminating at the old bridge of Tash-Kepri. This line formed a frontier west of the Penjdeh oasis, and the Russian commanders received orders to abstain from conflict unless provoked by Afghan aggression. The localities above enumerated were occupied by the Russians on the 20th of February, and on the 4th of March the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg was informed of the fact, and stated that the Afghans had received orders not to attack the Russians but to prevent their advance. He begged of the Russian Government to order General Komaroff not to advance. To this request Russia consented with all reserve. Knowing that Komaroff was at Tash-Kepri and the Afghans at Ak Tepe, the order was given that Penjdeh should not be occupied. The information furnished to the Russian Government corresponded with the facts announced to the English Government by Sir Peter Lumsden, who himself said that the Russians occupied Pul-i-Khisti and the Afghans Penjdeh. The English promises that the Afghans should not advance were thus falsified. The occupation of the right bank of the Kushk River occurred on March 25, on which day General Komaroff reached Tash-Kepri, and found the left bank of the Kushk beyond Penjdeh occupied by a handful of Afghans. In order to guarantee the safety of his detachment General Komaroff demanded that the Afghan commander should immediately evacuate the left bank of the Kushk. The refusal of the Afghans caused the fight of the 30th. Thus the statement of Lumsden that General Komaroff acted contrary to the convention is completely unjust, for in exacting the evacuation of the left bank of the Kushk Komaroff only fulfilled the orders he received. Being unable to explain why the English officer insisted that the facts were the contrary, the Government telegraphed to General Komaroff, and received in reply the following telegraphic report."

The report from General Komaroff was as follows. It was despatched from Askabad on the 24th ult.

"The telegram prohibiting the occupation of Penjdeh reached me on March 23. As I only communicated it to the commanders of the outposts it was not generally known. Lieutenant-Colonel Zacrsevski, with my permission, interviewed and corresponded with the British officers, but entirely in a private capacity. I did not admit that they had the right to carry on official *pourparlers*, and I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan detachment. Colonel Alikhanoff, with a sotnia of Turkomans, rode in the direction of Morkala along our bank of the river. To advance to Penjdeh was by no means my intention. To march in the daytime with a sotnia armed with sabres only in the rear of a detachment 4,000 strong is inconceivable. One company marched on the heights on the right bank of the Murghab, but did not even reach our vedettes on the left bank. When the Afghans began to approach the company returned by order to the camp. In view of the constant movements, extending over hundreds of versts, it is not possible for me to furnish accurate periodical reports ; but I shall report as far as possible anything worth noticing. Extraordinary inundations of the rivers and watercourses have interrupted communications. To cross the river is only possible for accomplished swimmers. There was nothing new to report from Sarakhs up to the 18th inst."

All reports from Russia agree that the preparations for war are being carried on with redoubled activity. A correspondent of the *Times* says :—

"I am informed, on authority which I believe can be trusted, that the Russian Minister of War has ordered the partial mobilisation of the army to be commenced at once—an order which stops all leaves, places all the regiments on a war footing, and requires them to be in readiness to march at a few hours' notice. The directors of railways in south-west Russia have received notice from the War Office that the largest possible number of carriages and trucks is to be held at the immediate disposal of the army. The Russian newspapers have been admonished to preserve the strictest silence concerning all military movements and preparations. Within the last few days 200 siege mortars have been transported to Odessa, and a great number of torpedoes and mining engines to Nicolaieff, Kertch, and the other ports in the Black Sea. The representatives of three important English firms at Odessa have just received orders from their London houses to wind up all business forthwith, and to return to England."

The Paris correspondent of the same paper adds :—"The mobilisation will render available a considerable force, estimated at 200,000 men. Despite the absence of railways, it would be a mistake to imagine that the execution of the measure would require more than forty days. Within that time, therefore, the Army of the South may be concentrated at any specified spot, ready to be despatched wherever military exigencies may require."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Wednesday, says :—

"A Russian ultimatum was, it is said, sent on Sunday morning by a special official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ultimatum should arrive in London this morning. The ultimatum calls upon England for an immediate answer whether she accepts the first boundary proposition of the Russian Government. If she does not accept that proposition the Russian troops will immediately receive orders to advance against Herat. The Emperor has ordered the mobilisation of all the Russian forces."

This statement as to the Czar's determination is repeated in a despatch from St. Petersburg published by the *Indépendance Belge*, which adds that after the General Council M. de Giers tendered his resignation to the Emperor. The Czar refused to accept it because of the gravity of the situation and the probability of war. M. de Giers eventually consented to remain in office. The *Indépendance Belge* is also informed that the Russian Imperial Bank has been ordered to furnish 20,000,000 of roubles in gold for the first necessities of the war.

The *Daily News* special correspondent, writing from Batoum, says he learns that the movement of Russian troops in the Caucasus and Southern Russia this last winter was something quite unusual. It began about October, and continued during November and December. This shows, he adds, that very early in the day the Russians were preparing for events. Great secrecy is observed at Batoum as to what is taking place there in regard to military affairs. One operation which could not be concealed was the work going on for the defence of the harbour. The ground was covered with men making batteries, epaulements, and all the elaborate details of a strong defensive position. On leaving Batoum the correspondent proceeded to Odessa, touching on the way at Kertch and Sebastopol.

Professor Vambéry delivered a lecture on Thursday evening at Saltaire, near Bradford, to a large audience, on "Herat, the Gate of India." He remarked that it had been said that the Conservative party had sent for him to preach against Russia, but as a foreigner he would take great care not to be so indecent and impudent as to interfere with the politics of the country. Herat was the gate of India, and whoever said to the contrary told a lie. If Herat were given up, the gate of India would be open. He was glad to see that the Government was alive to the importance of preserving Herat. They must not allow the Russians to have it, because from there they would easily be able to march on India. It was the way all great conquerors had gone, and whether Russia tried to enter India through Persia or Afghanistan she would in any event have to go through

Herat. England might rely upon the friendship of the ruler of Afghanistan, and it would strengthen her influence in India if she secured the alliance of Turkey. He hoped war would be averted, but if it followed he felt sure that in the end England would be victorious over the tyrannical Muscovite despot.

It is expected that the Naval Reserve and the naval pensioners will be at once called up, and the final preparations for despatching a powerful fleet on particular service are nearly completed. Several gunboats have been ordered to be put in commission, and many other ships are being got ready with the utmost despatch.

IRELAND.

The Royal visit to Ulster was extended on Saturday from Belfast to Londonderry and county Tyrone. The Prince and Princess of Wales left the Royal yacht *Osborne* at the quay at Belfast on Saturday morning, and drove to the Northern Counties Railway Station through crowds of people who gathered to wish the Prince farewell. At Ballymena and Coleraine on the way large and enthusiastic crowds cheered the Royal party, and at Derry itself the citizens gave the Prince and Princess a hearty welcome. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded through the decorated streets to the Courthouse. A dozen addresses were here presented by the Corporation, Apprentice Boys, inhabitants, and Masonic, Orange, and other bodies, to which the Prince replied. The Royal party visited the ancient walls of the city and lunched at the Bishop's palace. They left late in the afternoon for Baron's Court, to be the guests of the Duke of Abercorn.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland was brought to a close on Monday. The Royal visitors took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn at Baron's Court, and proceeded first to Carrickfergus, receiving addresses at Omagh, Dungannon, and Cookstown, where great crowds gave the Prince an enthusiastic welcome. At Omagh about 100 peasants made their appearance near the station bearing black banners, but they immediately dispersed when a body of loyalists made after them. The Prince inaugurated two new piers at Carrickfergus, and delivered a farewell speech in reply to addresses then presented to him. He rejoiced to gather that in the heart of the country there was warm attachment to the Crown and Constitution of the realm, and he hoped every year would add to the knowledge of the advantages of the Constitution, and diminish the influence of those who sought to foment disloyalty amongst them. The Prince and Princess then proceeded to Larne, and embarked on the Royal yacht Osborne for Stranraer.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward arrived at Euston Station on Tuesday morning from Ireland. The Royal party left Stranraer at 10 o'clock on Monday night, and reached Carlisle at 1 o'clock a.m. After a stoppage of ten minutes the journey was continued *vid* Oxenholm, Preston, Crewe, and Rugby, at each of which stations there was a stoppage of five minutes. It is stated that, in consequence of some disarrangement of the wheels and axle of the Royal saloon, a stoppage of thirty-five minutes took place at Warrington. The pilot engine, the "Prince of Wales," arrived at Euston at 8.56 a.m., and at 9.12 a.m. the Royal train followed. The Prince of Wales met with a cordial reception immediately on alighting from the saloon carriage, accompanied by his son, and the appearance of the Princess of Wales from another saloon was the signal for a round of very hearty cheers from the assembled company. The Royal party, entering the carriages in waiting, drove to Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales has been unanimously elected a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the King's Inns in Ireland, and has been graciously pleased to accept the election and to express his gratification thereat.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Dublin, held on Thursday, a resolution was adopted:

That the Senate desires to express its deep sense of the loss which the University has sustained in the death of her late Chancellor, Earl Cairns, and their conviction that it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find united in any one individual all the great qualities which so eminently fitted him for that high office.

The Provost and Senior Fellows then submitted the nomination of the following, from amongst whom one is to be elected by the Senate to fill the office of Chancellor to the University—the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Milltown, and the Earl of Rosse. The election will take place within a month.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory has this week issued an extraordinary pastoral referring to the increasing number of marriages between Catholics and Protestants. The Bishop speaks of these marriages as "unholy alliances," which the Catholic hates and detests; the contracting parties bringing on themselves the maledictions of Heaven. In order to put a stop to this growing evil, the Bishop directs that certain regulations shall be enforced in his diocese. First, Catholics who go to a Protestant clergyman to be married shall be declared guilty of a grievous sin, and both they and Catholics assisting as witnesses shall not be absolved except by the Bishop. In order more effectually to deter people from entering into what the Bishop terms "these detestable marriages," the penalty of excommunication is attached to both contracting parties and witnesses. Finally, the Bishop directs that the parish priests shall read out from the altar the names of Catholics whose intended marriage with Protestants has been legally notified.

The fifteenth report of the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland shows that the contributions received by that body from all sources during 1884 amounted to £190,611 16s. 8d., or an increase on the receipts of the previous year of £12,000. The total assets on the 1st January, 1885, stood at £7,210,563 1s. 1d. It is stated that unless some considerable improvement takes place in the funds of the Church, the average income of the clergy is likely to be about £200 per annum, and grants have been made to raise the incomes of minor incumbents and curates to that amount. The sum of £43,588 is still required to make up the £500,000 necessary to provide each of the Archbishops with an income of £2,500 a year, and each of the Bishops with £1,500 a year. The incomes of the Bishoprics of Derry and Cork have, however, been raised above the last named amount.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Lord Carnarvon, read a telegram from the Governor-General of Canada, and he stated that there was an unofficial report of a second battle, in which the insurgents had been defeated, but of that no official confirmation or denial had been received.

The Lord Chancellor having moved the second reading of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill, Lord Milltown congratulated the noble and learned Lord on the measure, which was an important and an ably constructed one; but he suggested that it was susceptible of useful amendment, and he thought it ought to be extended to Ireland. The Lord Chancellor, in an explanatory defence of the provisions of the measure, expressed his great regret that Lord Shaftesbury, in consequence of his disapproval of the principle of magisterial intervention in lunacy certificates, would resign the Chief Commissionership of Lunacy on the passing of this Bill. Lord Cranbrook expressed his approval of the principle of the Bill. The second reading was then agreed to.

The Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Bill passed through Committee. Lord Morley, in reply to questions by Lord Wemyss, stated the number of 40-pounder guns in the hands of the Volunteers and the initial velocity and charge of such guns; but he distinctly declined to state the number of such guns now in use and in store, or the number of carriages in store suited to such guns, or the number of carriages in store capable of conversion for the use of those guns, or the cost and time of conversion of such carriages. Lord Kimberley, in answer to Lord Salisbury, said he was not aware that all decision on the question between this country and Russia was to be hung up until the arrival of a gentleman who had left Sir Peter Lumsden's quarters and had got a map with him.

Their Lordships rose at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Gladstone, anticipating a question from Sir S. Northcote, stated that a telegram had been received on Saturday from Sir P. Lumsden acquainting them that Mr. Condie Stephen had started for London to give Lord Granville a full account of the circumstances of the attack on the Afghans. In reply to questions, he said he was not aware when Mr. Stephen would arrive nor whether he was with Sir P. Lumsden now or not. Asked by Mr. Ritchie whether negotiations with the Russian Government would be suspended pending Mr. Stephen's arrival, he replied in the negative. In answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Lord E. Fitzmaurice said that negotiations had been going on in reference to the *Bosphore Egyptien* in a most conciliatory spirit, and an arrangement was on the point of being concluded which would be satisfactory to France, England, and Egypt.

In moving the House into Committee of Supply on the Vote of Credit, Mr. Gladstone, referring to the amendment of which Mr. A. O'Connor had given notice, to divide the vote into two parts—one for the Soudan service and another for "special preparations"—expressed a hope that it would not be pressed to a division, as the object of the Government was that, if necessary, the money voted for the Soudan service should be applicable to general service; but they would give a pledge that none of the money voted for special purposes should be applied to the Soudan service. Mr. A. O'Connor, however, insisted on moving his amendment as a protest against the course taken by the Government, which he asserted was a violation of all precedent, and would destroy the control of the House over the expenditure. It would have been perfectly possible to provide for the expenditure by a Supplementary Estimate, which would have been more in accordance with sound financial principle. Sir H. Holland seconded the amendment, and strongly censured the mode of procedure adopted by the Government. Lord Hartington, in opposing the amendment, explained at length the administrative reasons which made it desirable that the two services should be provided for in the same vote, pointing out that the desire of the Government was that the forces now in the Soudan or being raised for it, and the stores, &c., purchased, should be available elsewhere. Mr. Chaplin spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. A. Balfour, on the same side, censured the Government for raising an appearance of disunion by resorting to a process of "tacking." Mr. W. Fowler and Mr. W. H. Smith urged the Government to consent to a division of the vote, which Sir W. Harcourt repeated was impossible, as the objects were not distinct, but to a certain degree dependent on each other. Mr. Gorst and Mr. O'Donnell supported the amendment, and Sir S. Northcote, remarking that the sense of the House as shown in the debate appeared to be all in one direction, advised the Prime Minister to relieve the House from the difficulty in which it would be placed from the known fact that it was not unanimous in regard to the Soudan policy, by dividing the vote. Mr. Gladstone, however, again insisted that this would be incompatible with the policy of the Government that the forces in the Soudan should be available for service elsewhere. On a division Mr. A. O'Connor's motion was negatived by 229 to 186, and the House having gone into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Gladstone explained the nature and character of the Vote of Credit. The right hon. gentleman observed that he asked for the four and a half millions as being likely to be spent in the Soudan; but that the Government were at the same time determined that the Soudan should not offer any impediment to the full discharge of the duties of the Empire in whatever quarter of the world. It had become necessary to review the whole situation of the Empire, and to have its entire resources well in hand for use and application whenever they were required. If the Committee did not agree to the proposal, let them reject it; but he declared that it was our paramount duty to hold our forces in the Soudan available for service wherever duty and honour called them. Passing from the vote for the Soudan to that for special preparations, Mr. Gladstone answered the objection taken to its smallness by saying that it was the largest asked for since the Crimean War. Moreover, it was contemporaneous with the largely increased charge on the annual Estimates for the Army and Navy. In the next place, he contemplated receiving a considerable addition from the four and a half millions for the Soudan. And, thirdly, this case was primarily an Indian case for military preparations; and those who wanted to know what was to be the total of the effort and the total amount of charge likely to be imposed on the subjects of Her Majesty would require to know what was to be the cost of the vigorous and effective measures which were being taken in India to meet its obligations. This was not a case of war. There was no war actually, he might even say proximately, before us. He was not, however, called upon to define the degree of danger that we were in front of. It did not lie in any choice of ours. Ministers had laboured and were labouring for an honourable settlement by pacific means; and they would strive to conduct themselves to the end of this difficult matter in such a way as that, if unhappily it were to end in rupture and violence, they might at least be able to challenge the verdict of civilised mankind as to whether they had or had not done all that men could do by just and honourable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries into bloodshed and despair. The question before the Committee was a simple, and even a narrow, one. It was not whether there was a case for preparation. What he said was that there was a case for preparation, and he took his stand upon the ground that in the patent and notorious facts with which the world was acquainted there was a case for preparation. The starting point was the obligation to the Ameer of Afghanistan to give him our aid and support—and that obligation should be fulfilled in no stinted manner—and contingent only on this, that his conduct was such as we could honestly approve. That was the present position of the Ameer, who was absolutely entitled to call upon us to protect him in the possession of his just rights. With regard to the Agreement of the 17th of March, that neither the Russian nor the Afghan force should advance beyond the positions they then held, and the reservation attached to it, her Majesty's Government thought it their duty to take it as conceived in honour and good faith, and it was wisely accepted by them as a binding covenant. It was a solemn covenant, and they hoped that it would be recognised as one of the most sacred ever made between two great nations, and that if, unhappily, it was deviated from, there would be a generous rivalry between the two Powers to search it to the bottom, and ascertain upon whom the responsibility for the deviation rested. What happened then? A bloody engagement took place on the 30th of March. There had been a breach of the agreement, and the cause still remained in suspense. Her Majesty's Government considered that it was the duty as much of Russia as of this country to examine how and by whom the fault was committed. He adopted no foregone conclusion. He felt perfect confidence in the honour and intelligence of our officers; and what was certain was that the attack was Russian. He would not say that even now the Government were in possession of all the facts, but they were in possession of many which created in their minds an impression unfavourable to the conduct of some who formed the attacking party. He would not, however, anticipate the ultimate issue of that fair inquiry which was being prosecuted. Whose was the provocation was a matter of the utmost consequence. We knew that a blow had been struck at the credit and the authority of our protected ally, and in this state of things they could not close the book and say they would look into it no more. Under these circumstances there was a case, and he hoped the House would not press on the Government a demand for time, which would have no other effect than to propagate the belief that there was some indecision in the mind of Parliament, and that, while reserving absolute liberty to judge the conduct of the Government and to visit them with the consequences, they would go forward to meet the demands of justice and the calls of honour, and would, only subject to justice and honour, labour for the purposes of peace. He was loudly cheered from both sides on sitting down, and the vote was at once agreed to, amid renewed cheers.

The Committee then took up the Civil Service Estimates, and agreed to the first three in Class II. (Civil Departments).

After some further business had been disposed of the House adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The Royal assent was given by commission to certain Bills which had passed both Houses. Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Lord Carnarvon, said he had received a telegram from the Governor-General of Canada stating that there had been no battle since that of Friday. The telegram put the casualties of that engagement rather higher than they were estimated in the first accounts of it. The insurgents had disappeared, but, owing to the care necessary to be given to the wounded and to the securing of a water supply, there had been no advance of the Canadian troops. Lord Granville, in answer to Lord Lamington, said that the Egyptian Loan Bill did not give the Powers any rights they had not possessed, and did not extend or confirm any which they might have possessed. Their Lordships having gone into Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, a good deal of discussion occurred on some of the clauses. An amendment by Lord Norton to make Clause 5 extend to young persons of 16—the limit in the Bill beign 15—was rejected on a division by 65 to 34. Lord Milltown moved to omit Clause 9, which contained what he and other noble Lords regarded as a dangerous power to policemen in respect of the arrest of men or women on a charge of immoral solicitation. The amendment was rejected by 45 to 34. The Bill passed through Committee, with some amendments which did not affect its provisions in any important particular. The Royal Irish Constabulary Redistribution Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Egyptian Loan Bill was read a third time. On the question that the Bill do pass, Lord Salisbury asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could name a day on which he would, in accordance with his promise, make a statement as to the policy of the Government in the Soudan. Lord Granville replied that he could not then name a day. The Bill was then passed.

Lord Northbrook, in reply to a series of inquiries by Lord Ravensworth, entered into a statement of what had been done by the Admiralty this year, with the view of showing that the department had diligently applied itself to carrying out the programme laid by him before their Lordships' House in December last. In the course of his statement he informed their Lordships that the tenders received from private firms had been highly satisfactory, as justifying the estimates of the Admiralty and showing that those firms could build fighting ships of very high speed within a reasonable period of time. He took occasion to say that he had been frequently twitted with having said that if he had four or five millions of money to spend he would not know what to do with it. That phrase had been used by him in reference to one particular class of ships, and not with regard to the wants of the Navy generally.

Their Lordships rose at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Mr. Gladstone, answering questions from Sir S. Northcote and others, said that the Government had no information confirming the news that there had been another engagement between the Russians and the Afghans. Mr. Stephen, he said, was expected to arrive in London in about three weeks, dating from last Friday. He undertook to arrange for the report of the Vote of Credit to be taken, if possible, on Thursday, after the Budget. In answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, he said that Russia had not withdrawn from the undertaking not to occupy Herat. In answer to a question from Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in reference to the *Bosphore Egyptien* affair, Lord E. Fitzmaurice said there was nothing to add to the statement he had made on the previous evening. In answer to a question from Mr. Inderwick, Mr. Ashley said that a telegram had been received in the course of the day from the Governor-General of Canada, in which it was stated that there had been no fighting since Friday. The telegrams describing the previous action confirmed the severity of the fight and mentioned additional casualties. The rebels had disappeared; but the advance had been delayed on account of the wounded and want of supplies.

The House was occupied all the evening in considering the Seats Bill as amended. In the first place, a new proposal for reconstituting the borough of Pembroke by including Haverfordwest and other towns, made by Sir C. Dilke, was canvassed at some length. Lord Emlyn warmly opposed it, and two divisions were challenged on it; but it was carried by large majorities. The controversy as to the representation of the City was revived by Mr. Alderman Cotton, who moved to restore the number of four members to the City. Sir C. Dilke declined to re-argue the question, while Mr. Alderman Lawrence protested in a lively speech against the change which had been effected in the representation of the City, and was especially severe on the arrangement outside the House by which it had been determined upon, after which the amendment was withdrawn. An amendment, moved by Mr. Rogers, providing that persons guilty of corrupt practices in 1880 should be disqualified as candidates for a period of seven years, was negatived, on a division, by 87 to 40; and an amendment by Mr. Monk to secure the omission from the Bill of Clause 28, which provides for the disqualification as voters of persons guilty of corrupt practices in the same year, was negatived on a division, by 82 to 18. Numerous other amendments, mostly of a local character, were discussed and disposed of, and the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House was counted out at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Sir S. Northcote inquired as to the rumours of a Russian advance; and Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in reply, said that on the 26th a telegram received from Sir P. Lumsden at Tirpul, dated the 23rd, stated that according to a report received from the Governor of Herat the Russians had advanced thirty miles to the south of Pul-i-Khisti, and had occupied Meruchak. In a telegram received from Sir P. Lumsden that morning, dated the 25th, he alluded incidentally, among other things, to "the recent occupation of Meruchak."

The House was again engaged all the afternoon with the report of the Seats Bill, and a long time was spent on the case of Westminster. In the first place it was proposed to disfranchise Pontefract, in order to provide the fourth member for Westminster without any detriment to the metropolis, but this was not pressed, and an amendment moved by Mr. Ritchie to restore to the Tower Hamlets the seventh member, who had been taken away from it to provide for Westminster, was agreed to without opposition from any quarter. Mr. Trevelyan, however, warned the House that if this alteration were made the Government would not be able to find the fourth member elsewhere, and accordingly Sir C. Dilke moved to revert to the original arrangement, by which Westminster is only to have three. He reminded the House that when he agreed to the change in Committee it was on the condition that the member was contributed from the metropolis, and that the new boundaries to be fixed by the Boundary Commissioners were acceptable. Lord A. Percy warmly opposed the amendment, and Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord R. Churchill, Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Inderwick, Mr. F. Buxton, and others spoke on the same side; but Sir S. Northcote admitted that if the Government could not see its way to providing a fourth member elsewhere, and if the numbers of the House were not to be further augmented, there was no alternative but to fall back on the original arrangement. In the end the amendment was carried by 181 to 91. An amendment by Mr. E. Clarke to restore Penge to the borough of Lewisham was not pressed, and the rest of the afternoon was occupied with a renewal of the attempt by Mr. T. P. O'Connor to rearrange the boundaries of Liverpool so as to secure a separate member for the Irish vote. It was opposed by Mr. Whitley, and was still under discussion when the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned until Monday.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Lord Granville, replying to a question by Lord De La Warr, stated that the Russian Government declared the reported advance of Russian troops on the Murghab to be without foundation, and news had been received from Sir Peter Lumsden to the same effect. The Federal Council of Australasia Bill passed through Committee without amendment. The Infants

Bill was read a third time. On the question that the Bill do pass, Lord NORTON moved an amendment in Clause 3 to provide that persons named by the mother's will to act with the father as guardians of the children should be appointed only on evidence which in the judgment of the Court proved the father unfit to be the sole guardian. Lord FITZGERALD and the LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the amendment, which was strongly supported by Lord INCHIQUIN and Lord SALISBURY. Ultimately their lordships divided on an amendment to the same effect moved by Lord INCHIQUIN. It provided that the nomination of the mother should have effect if it were shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the father was for any reason unfitted to be sole guardian of his children. The amendment was carried by 69 to 53. In Clause 5, Lord BEAUCHAMP moved an amendment to provide that a mother should not have power to apply to the Court for an order for the custody of her children unless she and the father were living separate under a deed of separation or the decree of a Court. The amendment was rejected by 69 to 35. On the motion of Lord FITZGERALD, who had charged of the Bill, a new clause was added giving Courts the power to remove guardians under this Act and appoint others. Lord BRAYE moved a new clause providing that nothing in the Act should prejudice the sole authority of the father, as recognised by law, in the matter of the religious education of his children. Lord FITZGERALD objected to the clause, as unnecessary and as calculated to raise dangerous discussions when the Bill reached the House of Commons. The motion was defeated by 56 to 7, and the Bill then passed. The report of amendments in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was received, after the introduction of one or two unopposed amendments moved by Lord DALHOUSIE, who had charge of the Bill. Lord MORLEY, in answer to Lord HARDINGE, stated that the transport arrangements on the Nile were under the management of the General and officers engaged in service there, and everything had been done by the War Office to keep up the communications, so as to have the troops well supplied. Lord DERBY, replying to Lord SIDMOUTH, stated that proposals had been received for the completion of the railroad between Capetown and Simon's Bay, and they had been referred to a departmental committee.

Their Lordships rose at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to a question from Sir S. NORTHCOTE, read the telegram from Sir P. Lumsden, which states that the rumour of a Russian advance to Maruchak is erroneous. In answer to Sir R. CROSS, Lord HARTINGTON said it was not possible to lay on the table at present the communications received from Lord Wolseley as to the state of affairs at Khartoum. Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion to refer to his speech on Monday, and to express his regret at the polemical references which he had then made to the Vote of Credit of 1878. They were unpremeditated, he said, and looking back to the patriotism and forbearance manifested by the House, for which he could not be too grateful, he admitted that they were out of place, and tended unnecessarily to revive a controversy which ought to be a bygone. Sir S. NORTHCOTE expressed his gratification that the Prime Minister should have spontaneously made these observations, as it certainly would have been the duty of the Opposition to challenge some of his statements.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his financial statement. At the outset he stated the additions which had been made to the expenditure since last year's Budget, and which have changed the moderate surplus of £106,000 into a deficit roughly estimated at £2,000,000, but which actually was £1,050,000. The revenue, however, had come in so advantageously, and the expenditure had been so far below the estimate, that with the additional ways and means provided there would have been a surplus, but for the fall of Khartoum, which necessitated the second Souakim expedition, and the delay in payments on account of the Egyptian loan. Touching on the salient features of the expenditure of the year, he indicated the services in which augmentations have chiefly occurred, and summed up by stating that the whole expenditure of the year was £89,093,000, being £3,801,000 more than the Budget Estimate, and £3,323,000 more than the expenditure of the previous year. Dealing in a similar manner with the revenue, he examined each of the principal items, showing that whereas the receipts from taxation were estimated at £72,303,000, they actually amounted to £73,796,000. Adding to this a total non-tax revenue of £14,247,000, the total revenue was £88,043,660, which, set against an expenditure of £89,092,883, leaves a deficit of £1,049,773. The Chancellor next gave some particulars as to the reduction of the Funded Debt, which since 1880 has amounted, as he showed, to £70,294,000, and last year £2,080,587, including the conversion operations. Passing to the finances of the coming year, he stated the permanent charge of debt at £28,037,000, interest on local loans £552,000, on Suez Canal Bonds £200,000, Army Estimates £17,751,000, Navy £12,386,000, Afghan war grant £250,000, Civil Services £17,687,000, Revenue Services £2,801,000, Post Offices Services £4,855,000, Telegraph Services £1,840,000, Packet Service £754,000, making altogether a total expenditure of £88,872,000, exclusive of the recent Vote of Credit. Passing to the estimated revenue, he dwelt on the various symptoms of improvement and the reverse, laying stress on the augmentation of savings banks deposits on the one hand and the increase in pauperism and the tendency to emigrate on the other. The Customs he put at £20,000,000, Excise £26,350,000, Stamps £11,200,000, Land Tax £1,050,000, House Tax £1,880,000, Income Tax (at 5d.) £10,000,000, Post Office £8,000,000, Telegraphs £1,760,000, Crown Lands £380,000, Interest on Advances £1,360,000, and Miscellaneous Items £3,200,000; making a total revenue of £85,180,000, reckoning the income-tax at 5d. But £40,000 has to be deducted for the sixpenny telegrams, which leaves the income of the year at £85,140,000. Comparing this with the estimated expenditure of £88,872,000 there is a deficit of £3,732,000, which will be swelled by probable supplementary estimates of £200,000 and the Vote of Credit of £11,000,000, so that the total deficit to be provided for amounts to £14,932,000. After some remarks on the Post Office revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to discuss the interesting point how was the deficit to be met. In the first place he remarked, amid some ironical cheering from the Opposition, that it would be a strained adherence to a sound general rule to require that the expenditure for the year at such a time as this should be met out of the taxes of the year without having recourse to the Sinking Fund. As a second consideration, he laid it down that all additional taxes ought not to be laid on property, and in support of this he quoted the authority of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett, and entered into an elaborate comparison of the productive power of taxes on articles of consumption and property respectively at three periods during the last quarter of a century. This showed that while the former yield only 11 per cent. more than in 1858-9, 8 per cent. more than in 1868-9, and 2½ per cent. less than in 1875-6, the taxes on property yield 57 per cent. more than in 1858-9, 26 per cent. more than in 1868-9, and 57 per cent. more than in 1875-6. He gave also other figures, drawing two conclusions: that while the policy pursued for the last thirty years of gradually and moderately reducing the taxes on consumption as compared with property ought to be adhered to, yet when a large addition was required it ought not to fall exclusively on property; and, secondly, that, considering the incidence of indirect taxation, liquor was the article on which any additional tax should fall. He did not propose, he said, to impose any new tax which would disappoint, perhaps, the hundreds of ingenious individuals who made suggestions to him for taxes on cats, photographs, soda-water, bicycles, and even Christian names. But his first proposal was to increase the income-tax to 8d. There were some cheers at this, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to point out that the yield of this will be £5,400,000 over the fivepenny rate. The next proposal dealt with the death duties by assimilating the incidence of the tax on all kinds of property and by imposing an equivalent duty on corporate property. He explained in much detail the precise mode in which the new duties will be levied; but the general result will be that hereafter an equal tax will have been imposed as far as possible on all successions by death, whether the property be real or personal, and the financial effect will be that in the present financial year there will be obtained £200,000, in the second year £400,000, in the third £500,000, in the fourth £700,000, and finally £850,000. As to the tax on corporate property, he said it would exempt religious bodies and charities, and would not tax societies in respect of incomes derived from donations and contributions of living persons. There would also be other exemptions for trading societies, and he proposed that there should be imposed on the income of corporations, as defined in the resolution to be moved, a duty of 5 per cent. The amount to be gained he did not put higher than £156,000. Then he described a slight alteration in the stamps on bonds and foreign securities, which will produce £100,000; and, dealing next with the liquor duties, he stated that the spirit duties are to be increased from 10s. and 10s. 4d. to 12s. and 12s. 4d., and the beer duties from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. From the first of these changes he expects to get £900,000, and from the second £750,000. As to the wine duties, there will be no increase, but it is proposed to make an alteration in carrying out the Declaration with Spain of December 21 by which the limit of 1s. duty is raised from 26 degrees to 30 degrees; and, in explaining this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the energy and zeal of Sir R. Morier. Finally, he touched on certain small changes which are to be made with regard to private brewers' licences and patent medicines. The total sum proposed to be raised by taxation is £7,500,000, which leaves still a deficit of £7,432,000, and this, he said, would be obtained out of the sums annually set aside for the reduction of the Debt—in other words, by intercepting the operation of the Sinking Fund. This year the principal of the terminable annuities created in 1883 is to be intercepted, the difference being made up by borrowing temporarily on unfunded debt. In conclusion, he recapitulated the effect of the Budget thus. To meet the deficiency of £14,932,000, £4,600,000 is obtained by intercepting the action of the Sinking Fund during this year; £5,400,000, by income-tax at 8d.; £200,000, by death duties; £150,000, by duty on corporate property; £900,000, by increased spirit duties; £750,000, by the duty on beer; and £100,000 by minor changes. These figures still leave a deficit of £2,812,000, which will be met out of the Sinking Fund of 1886-7.

In the course of the usual discursive conversation which followed, and which was prolonged until a late hour, Sir S. NORTHCOTE congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the clearness of his statement, and, while refraining at present from offering any comments on his proposals, desired to know whether the proposed increase of duty on beer would apply to foreign-brewed beer as well as to beer brewed in England, to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to reply in the affirmative. Mr. ORR EWING pointed out the injustice of taxing spirits with a larger duty than beer, and Mr. M. HENRY, who argued that alcohol should be equably taxed wherever it was found, complained that the duty on wines consumed by the higher classes had not been increased equally with beverages drunk by the working classes. Mr. HUBBARD expressed general satisfaction with the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the income-tax, and Sir J. LUBBOCK asked what course bankers should pursue with regard to dividends which became payable to-day. Mr. O'SULLIVAN complained of the inequality of the proposed taxation of alcoholic liquors, and caused some amusement by suggesting that unmarried men above thirty years of age should be specially taxed. Mr. DODDS approved of the proposed alterations in the death duties, with regard to which Sir G. GOLDNEY asked for more information; and, Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE having vigorously protested against any increase in the taxation of drinks used by working men, while wines consumed by the higher classes were left untouched, Mr. C. S. READ objected to the increase in the duty on beer, which, he said, was equivalent to bringing the malt duty to nearly 100 per cent. on the price of barley, but expressed satisfaction with the proposal to create half-yearly beer licences. Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Salt, Mr. Biddell, and Mr. Gregory having joined in the conversation, Mr. FIRTH thought the Government would find that the taxation of corporations would produce more than they estimated, and Mr. ARNOLD found considerable fault with the very limited proposals relating to the taxation of corporate property. Mr. E. CLARKE twitted the Chancellor of the Exchequer with having abandoned all the principles of finance he propounded last year, and congratulated him upon having marked out a new epoch in financial history. Mr. ILLINGWORTH expressed a general approval of the Budget, and Mr. GORST asked for more information as to what would be the effect of the proposals relating to the Sinking Fund. Mr. A. O'CONNOR spoke for some time on the principles of taxation, and Lord R. CHURCHILL made a pungent attack on the Budget, which, he maintained, violated every principle of taxation laid down by the Prime Minister, and would afford the Opposition an excellent opportunity for attacking the Government in an electioneering campaign. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a comprehensive reply, and, after some further conversation, the necessary resolutions were then agreed to. A division, however, was taken on the resolution relating to the spirit duties, which was carried by 109 to 27, and also on the resolution to extend the limit of the shilling duty on wines from wines of 26deg. strength to wines of 30deg. in accordance with the recent arrangement with the Spanish Government, which was carried by 98 to 26.

Some further business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, has announced his willingness to contest West Renfrewshire in the Conservative interest.

The Marquis of LORNE on Wednesday addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Borough of Hampstead Radical Association, in the Vestry Hall, Haverstock-hill, and expressed his belief that a war with Russia was almost inevitable, though he certainly thought that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had done all they could to prevent hostilities.

The receipts on account of Revenue from the 1st of April, 1885, when there was a balance of £4,993,207, to April 25, 1885, were £7,445,287, against £6,780,082 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,632,569. The net expenditure was £7,599,358, against £6,216,165 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on April 25 amounted to £4,852,355, and at the same date in 1884 to £5,817,768.

Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., in a letter to Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, dated the 23rd inst., says that he has much pleasure in accepting the invitation given to him to become president of the North Islington Conservative Association. He says further that he feels a considerable personal interest in Mr. Bartley's candidature, and that there is nothing he should like better than to be of some assistance to him. Owing, however, to his very numerous engagements, Lord Randolph is very sorry that he cannot just now fix any date.

The Countess of Bective has been very active in forming a Habitation, No. 372, at Knightsbridge, the basis of operations being conducted at the well-known firm of Harvey Nichols and Co. Mr. W. Mills has been elected Ruling Councillor; Messrs. J. Cannon, E. Joyner, and J. W. Thomas, executive councillors; while the posts of secretary and treasurer have been combined in the person of Mr. Eade Montefiore. The local office is 2, Seville-street, Lowndes-square, and meetings will be, in all probability, held in conjunction with the Belgravia Habitation, which has been lately formed by the Hon. Mrs. Armytage.

Addressing a Conservative meeting at West Brighton on Wednesday night, Mr. MARRIOTT, M.P., criticised the conduct of Ministers, and said that there was not a single point in which the country was not worse off now than five years ago. With regard to Egypt and the Soudan, he maintained that the policy had been insane. As to Russsa, he said that the present crisis had been brought about by the shuffling of the Government. While they were talking political cant, Russia was advancing against us, and now we could not stop her without war. The Government had lost entire control of affairs. If the £11,000,000 had been asked for in time we should have had no war, whereas if war was prevented now, it would only be by a miracle. If war took place it would be a war of two years, and other nations in Europe would have to take part in it. If we emerged beaten—although he did not think this would come to pass—they might depend upon it, this empire would decline rapidly.

A Conservative banquet took place at the new Town Hall, Dover, on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Dover Branch of the Primrose League, and which was attended by members of the League from nearly the whole of the towns in East Kent. Colonel Pitt, Chairman of the Conservative Party at Dover, presided, and there were upwards of 600 persons present. Mr. AKERS DOUGLAS, M.P., replied for "The County Members." Amongst the principal toasts of the evening was "The immortal memory of Lord Beaconsfield," which was drunk in silence. Lord HARRIS, replying to the toast of "The Lords and Commons," said the course the House of Commons took on the Vote of Credit was a dignified and a patriotic one, but he thought the great danger of this country was that it was practically governed by the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of the Primrose League, he expressed his opinion that it would be the means of rendering the Conservative Party great service at the next election. The Tory Party had a very clear policy, which was to encourage friendly relations with foreign Powers, so as to secure and increase our commerce.

The Marquis of RIPON on Wednesday presided over a Liberal meeting at Sleaford, to form a Liberal Association for the division. The noble Marquis was elected President of the Association, and, in the course of a brief speech, impressed upon the meeting the fact that Liberalism was based on the principles of reason, commonsense, and justice, and that the more the new electors were educated in Liberal principles the more decidedly Liberal they would become. They had reached an important crisis in the history of the country, and he who worked the hardest to advance the cause of Liberalism was doing his best to insure the stability and prosperity of the empire.

Sir CHARLES DILKE presided at the annual meeting of the Middlesex Liberal Association on Wednesday, and spoke upon the preparations for the general election and on some of the changes which would be effected by the Reform Bills. Referring to our relations with Russia, Sir Charles said that Mr. Gladstone's speech on Monday night constituted a declaration of which no Liberal need be afraid—a remark which was received with loud cheers. That speech was a powerful effort of oratory which had a wonderful influence on the House of Commons, and he believed the Liberal party was at this moment as united on foreign as it was on home politics.

Mr. GIBSON, speaking at Cheltenham on Wednesday night, said since the present Government came into office they had presented an unbroken career of steady failure and unvarying incapacity in Egypt. Altogether their foreign policy had been disfigured by error after error in administration. We were now trembling between the great issues of peace and war, and no one should say a syllable which would induce a precipitate or thoughtless passing of the rubicon. If there were to be peace, it should be an honourable peace, having regard to the claims and safety of our Indian Empire and the claims and legitimate requirements of the Ameer of Afghanistan. If there were to be war, then he hoped and believed it would be carried on with the vigour that was worthy of our Imperial sway, and that we should strike wherever and whenever we could.

Mr. H. C. RICHARDS presided on Monday night at the annual dinner of the Hastings and St. Leonards Junior Conservative Association. Mr. W. H. Hume, the Conservative candidate for Torquay, proposed the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserves," and Major Brookfield, the candidate for the Rye Division, responded. The toast of "Success to the Cause" was given by Mr. H. C. Richards, who remarked that the policy of a bold and aggressive Conservative propaganda should serve to consolidate and increase their ranks. Mr William Noble (the candidate for the borough) and Mr. Lucas Shadwell, of Fairlight, also spoke.

Speaking at a Conservative demonstration at Wilton on Thursday night, the Right Hon. E. GIBSON, M.P., referred at length to the Russian difficulty. If, he said, we were permitted to remain at peace he trusted it would be an honourable peace, and a peace obtained without the sacrifice of the interests of England or the legitimate claims and requirements of our allies. If driven to war, he hoped that war would be carried on with vigour, striking wherever, whenever, and however the strength of England enabled her to strike the strongest blow. From Mr. Gladstone's speech on Monday he felt convinced that the Prime Minister would not yield. It was better this should be realised in England and in other countries for the interests of peace. The vote of credit obtained by Mr. Gladstone on Monday for £11,000,000 to put England into a state of preparedness had attracted the attention of Russia and of Europe, but the fact that it had been voted without debate and division attracted attention still more.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who was the principal guest at the dinner of the Eighty Club, held on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., said, in the course of his remarks, that we were overshadowed by the greatest apprehensions of an impending conflict, which certainly we had not sought, and which, in any event, would be a misfortune to civilisation. On this matter, which occupied all our minds, it was impossible for him to speak now. When the issues of peace and war were trembling in the balance, and when an unguarded word might be productive of much mischief, everyone who was under any sense of responsibility was bound, for the time at least, to maintain a temporary reserve. All that he would therefore say was that war, even a successful war, was so great a misfortune for all engaged in it that it was the highest obligation of a patriotic Government to exhaust every means of honourable and amicable settlement. But if when they had done that they found themselves face to face with a determined policy of agression, and had to make an appeal to the loyalty and support of the Empire, he believed that the summons would be responded to as it had been in past times, and that the English democracy would show that it was patient and resolute, and enduring to the end, and that it would exhibit a courage and a tenacity which had in past times distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race. But fortunately they had not yet arrived at a position in which they had abandoned all hopes of a peaceable and honourable settlement. He hoped, therefore, he might still be able to interest them in the consideration of some of those great social problems which they would be sorry to see placed in abeyance by international difficulties. Well, then, what would be the mandate of the people in view of the general election which in a few weeks would be upon us? That was a matter of material importance, and every one should do something to guide the decision aright. Lord Salisbury had recently been making two very vigorous speeches in Wales, characterised by the usual invective and inaccuracy. He supposed Lord Salisbury thought that if this country only blustered enough we might attain all that we desired from the fears of foreign Powers. There was, however, something to be said for the game of "brag," but he submitted that in this case the stakes were so high and the risks so great that he did not believe that sensible men would commit their fortunes to either a party or a statesman who would run such tremendous hazards in such a gambling spirit. Then, again, as to a return to protection, he thought it inconceivable that the agricultural interest would allow manufactures to be protected while food imports went free. Then, again, the working classes would be unwilling to submit to the sufferings and the miseries which were inflicted upon them by the Corn Laws. In answer to the Tory party they had only to recall the history of the times when protection starved the poor and when the country was brought to the brink of revolution. What would the mandate of the people be at the next general election? What had the political leaders said on this subject? In this connection the right hon. gentleman criticised the recent speech of Mr. Goschen before the Eighty Club. Mr.

Goschen left to others the enthusiasm of social progress, but reserved to himself and other educated and thinking men the better part, the nobler mission of the candid friend—(a laugh)—the duty of criticising the work in which their culture and refinement prevented them taking part. He (Mr. Chamberlain) hoped the members of the Eighty Club intended to take a more generous and sympathetic part in the great movements of the future. The progress in science and invention had multiplied our comforts and luxuries. Capital had accumulated and trade advanced with giant strides. But concurrently with this there were nearly 1,000,000 of paupers, and more than 1,000,000 on the verge of pauperism. Children were stunted in their growth and dulled in their intellects for want of proper nourishment. The housing of the poor was so deplorable that the most horrible immorality prevailed. When he thought of these things it was not enough to sneer at the enthusiasm of men who felt their hearts move with indignation at these evils. It was not enough to discourage every well-meant effort for reform. They did not adequately discharge their obligations by barren criticism. Every man had a right to a chance of decent existence. Because State Socialism might cover very injurious or very universal doctrines, this was no reason why they should refuse to recognise the fact that Government was only the organisation of the whole people for the benefit of all of its members. He was convinced that the most fruitful field before reformers was to be found in the extension of local government. In conclusion he invited their attention to the following general principles. In the first place he urged upon them a full recognition of the magnitude of the evils with which they had to deal. In the second place he insisted on the rights of those who suffered to redress; and in the third place he asserted the duty of society as a whole to secure the comfort and the welfare of all its individual members. And as a consequence of this he desired to submit to them that it belonged to the authority and to the duty of the State—that was to say, of the whole people acting through their chosen representatives and utilising for this purpose all local experience and local organisations—to protect the weak, to provide for the poor, to redress the inequalities of our social system, to alleviate the harsh condition of the struggle for existence, and to raise the average enjoyment of the majority of the population.

Lord John Manners having been asked by a correspondent whether the present difficulty with Russia could not have been easily avoided by the Afghans, under English advice, occupying the best natural boundary while the Russians were still a long way off, and proclaiming this to be their frontier, the violation of which would be a *casus belli*, his Lordship replies, pointing out the difficulties of the situation. He adds:—"When the presence of a Russian agent at Cabul showed the probability of Russian ascendancy being established in and over Afghanistan, it became necessary for the Indian Government to adopt remedial measures. With that object Sir Neville Chamberlain, a friend of the Ameer, was despatched on a friendly embassage. He was forcibly refused admission into Afghan territory, and war ensued. A scientific frontier between India and Afghanistan was, it was hoped, secured as the result of that war; but on the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions a further war ensued, the result of which was to leave the country between Khelat and Candahar, including that city, in our hands. By the possession of Candahar and its junction by railway to Quetta, and so to India, Lord Beaconsfield conceived that the object of a scientific frontier would be obtained, and had he remained in office that important railway would long ago have been completed. Mr. Gladstone's Government, however, reversed that policy, discontinued the railway, and undertook instead to guarantee the whole of Afghanistan to the Ameer on the condition that he would follow our advice in his foreign relations. It is obvious that the Quetta railway became at once even more indispensable to this new policy than to Lord Beaconsfield's; but until the other day it lay abandoned, and we are now told that it cannot be finished even to Quetta before 1887. Assuming, therefore, Herat to be the first Russian objective, we are placed at a lamentable disadvantage by the non-completion of that railway, by which alone British troops could hope to reach that important place in time to resist the Russian attack."

Mr. Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda, formerly M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, whose name is well known, especially at the East-end of London, as a large employer of labour, died on Monday last, somewhat unexpectedly at his residence in Gloucester-square, Hyde-Park. He was the second, but only surviving, son of the late Mr. A. Samuda, an East and West India merchant, of South-street, Finsbury, by his marriage with Joy, daughter of the late Mr. H. D'Aguilar, of Enfield-chase, Middlesex, and was born in 1813. Mr. Samuda married, in 1837, Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Ballin, of Holloway, Middlesex.

A melancholy story was told at an inquest held on Monday at the Adlington police station, near Chorley, on the body of a little girl, aged thirteen years, by name Elizabeth Emma Forshaw, who drowned herself in a pit of water one day last week owing to a surfeit of the blessings of education. The unfortunate child attended the National school on the morning of the day when the sad event took place. It was stated that the assistant master struck her with his open hand on the face, because she did not know her lessons. The assistant master denied this accusation; but two schoolboys deposed that he struck the child as alleged. Anyhow, she was missing in the afternoon, and her body was found on Sunday in the pit of water. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide owing to over-pressure of work. Some very stringent means will have to be adopted before long to prevent children whose brains give way under scholastic treatment from playing truant in this fashion. Escape to a world where there are positively no lessons and no competitive examinations must be put down with a strong hand.

The trial of the two men, Dredge and Lee, at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of murdering Inspector Simmons, of the Essex Constabulary, concluded on Tuesday. The former was acquitted; the latter was convicted and sentenced to death.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOPS OF LINCOLN AND EXETER.

On Saturday, St. Mark's Day, St. Paul's Cathedral was crowded by a large congregation, assembled to witness the consecration of Dr. King, as Bishop of Lincoln, and Dr. E. H. Bickersteth, as Bishop of Exeter. A procession was formed in the Wellington Chapel, and on the arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Prelates it moved up the nave to the choir, singing the processional hymn, "The Church's one foundation." The Archbishop and the Bishops of London and Oxford went to their seats near the Holy Table, and the new Bishops to stalls in the choir. The other Bishops remained under the dome opposite the pulpit. Morning prayer having been said at eight o'clock, the Archbishop commenced the Communion Service, the Epistle being read by the Bishop of Oxford, and the Gospel by the Bishop of London. The Archbishop and Bishops Assistant, at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, were conducted to seats opposite the pulpit, and Canon Liddon preached the sermon (printed in another column) from the text: "For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers."

The sermon ended, the Archbishop and Assistant Bishops returned to the Sacrarium, and the Canon's verger (Mr. Fenn) conducted the new Bishops to the apse, where they put on their rochets. During their absence the choir sang the anthem, "How lovely are the messengers that preach us the Gospel of Peace" (Mendelssohn).

The Primate, having taken his seat in the chair placed in front of the Holy Table, proceeded with the consecration. The new Bishops were presented to his Grace by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Rochester, and Ely; Mr. Hassard, the Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, read the Queen's Mandates for the consecration, and administed the oath of canonical obedience to the two Bishops. Mr. Russell, a minor canon, chanted the Litany, the choir singing the responses to Tallis's music, and the Bishops kneeling on the step in front of the Archbishop's chair. Instead of the usual suffrage, "That it may please Thee to illuminate all Bishops," &c., this suffrage was substituted, "That it may please Thee to bless these our brethren elected, and to send Thy grace upon them, that they may duly execute the office whereunto they are called, to the edifying of Thy Church, and to the honour and glory of Thy name." The Litany ended, the Archbishop said the prayer "Almighty God, giver of all things," after which his Grace, sitting as before in the chair in front of the Holy Table, put the usual questions of examination severally to the two Bishops, who, having answered, were again conducted to the apse to put on the rest of the Episcopal habit. During their absence the choir sang the anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth" (Stainer).

On the return of the two Bishops, they again knelt in front of the Archbishop, who, with the other Prelates, consecrated by the laying on of hands, the Primate pronouncing the sentence of consecration. Before the newly consecrated Bishops rose from their knees, the *Veni Creator* was sung, the Archbishop repeating the first line. At the conclusion of the hymn, the new Bishops took their places amongst their right rev. brethren on the south side of the Sacrarium. The Holy Communion was administered, first to Bishops and clergy, and afterwards to the general congregation, the Archbishops celebrating, assisted by the Dean of St. Paul's and the Bishops of London and Oxford. The offertory was for the Southwell Bishopric Fund.

Among the Prelates present were the Bishops of London, Oxford, Rochester, Ely, Ripon, Newcastle, Nottingham, Bedford, and Pretoria.

A silver gilt Communion service, with furniture for the Communion-table appropriate to the different festivals of the Church, was presented on Saturday to the Bishop of Lincoln by the past students of the Theological College of Cuddesdon, of which he was formerly principal. The presentation took place in the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, the chair being taken by the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square. The Bishop, in accepting the gift, said when they were together at Cuddesdon they did not think about being Bishops; they chiefly thought about two things—possession of the whole counsel of God and liberty to teach it to the people. As to how he came into his present position, he saw nothing else to do. Two things he had longed for—the sureness of the companionship of God and the reality of the love of man, and he had got both. Their prayers would enable them to go on under this great burden. He looked forward to going back as it were to parish work in his diocese, to making the acquaintance of the clergy, and giving his attention to the spiritual wants of the poor. He could not say much about their beautiful present, as it would upset him. He hoped to have a daily celebration of the Eucharist in the Cathedral at Lincoln or in a chapel, and he knew that they would like their precious gift accepted for this. (Cheers.) He asked them to believe that he thanked God for these evidences of the sincerity of the love shown them. It was not giving it to him, but giving it to the office which hallowed him. (Cheers.) The Precentor of Lincoln said their new Bishop would dwell under the shadow of their glorious Cathedral, and make it more and more the centre of all diocesan work, the fountain from which living water would flow throughout the diocese. He would make it a model of work to the diocese and a centre of holy living. He (the Precenotr) was deeply joyed to learn that it was the Bishop's intention to restore the daily celebration of the Sacrament under the roof reared by Bishop Hugh. The proceedings then terminated.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

Convocation.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Both Houses of the Convocation of the Southern Province assembled on Tuesday at Westminster for the despatch of business.

UPPER HOUSE.

The members of the Upper House assembled in the Boardroom of Queen's Anne's Bounty Office, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. There were present the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple, who took his seat for the first time next the Primate), the Bishops of Winchester, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Bath and Wells, Oxford, Chichester, St. Asaph, Ely, Lichfield, Llandaff, Truro, Southwell, and the new Bishops of Lincoln and Exeter.

The Bishop of London rose to move that the House should concur with the following resolution:—

That this House desires to place on record its sense of the loss sustained by the whole Church through the death of the late reverend and lamented Bishop of Lincoln, the scholar and divine, whose wide and varied learning, firm and yet gentle character, and saintly life have won the respect and affectionate veneration of his countrymen, and left an example for the perpetual imitation of all Christians. This House also desires to express its sympathy with his family in their bereavement, and its hope that they will find comfort in remembering what he was, and the love that he has inspired.

The mover said that it was in accordance with the usual practice of this House that he rose to move the resolution, and this duty was very much lightened by the fact that what he had to do had been anticipated by the resolution which came before the House on the late Bishop's resignation. Since that time Bishop Wordsworth had passed away, and though the House had recorded a resolution as to the loss the Church sustained when the late Bishop gave up his diocese, it was felt that it was fitting their Lordships should now express their sense of Bishop Wordsworth's loss. If Bishop Wordsworth had not been a Bishop of the Church, as a scholar he would have received the highest veneration. Mr. Gladstone, some two or three years ago, in conversation with himself (Dr. Temple), remarking upon the early scholarship of Dr. Wordsworth, said that the discovery of the site of Dodona had been anticipated years ago by Christopher Wordsworth. Years ago Dr. Wordsworth won a European reputation as a classical scholar, and that reputation had only of late been, not lost, but dimmed by the lustre of the work which he had done in other directions. He was known as one of our leading divines, and the great stores of learning he possessed had been poured out with fervour in Christ's service. He governed his See in a manner which had won the esteem of all, and his gentleness of character, the sanctity of his life, as well as fidelity to his trust, had won the love and respect of all, even of those who differed from him. Such a man left behind him a treasure for all time, for it was impossible to forget such an example as the late Bishop had given.

The Bishop of Winchester seconded the motion, and recalling a remark which had been made of the late Bishop—that three parts of his heart were in heaven and the other part in the first three centuries of the Christian era—declared Bishop Wordsworth was of the type of General Gordon, ever labouring for the good of man and the glory of God. The speaker gave welcome to the new Bishops.

After a few remarks by the Bishop of Exeter and the Archbishop, the motion was carried *nem. con.*

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, for the protection of girls, was brought to the attention of the House by the Primate, who urged the necessity of the Bill being passed this session, and asked their Lordships to support the Bill.

It was announced by the Primate that the revised version of the Bible would not be ready until May 19, but that the Committee of Revision would present their report, with a copy of the Bible, in the Jerusalem Chamber or College-hall.

LOWER HOUSE.

The members of the Lower House assembled in the College Hall, Westminster. The Prolocutor took the chair at eleven o'clock.

The Lower House in February last commenced the consideration of the report of the committee on a proposed House of Laymen, and a series of resolutions founded on the report. The resolutions already agreed to were to the effect that a House of Laymen to confer with Convocation was desirable.

Archdeacon Hessey, in resuming the debate, moved:—

That the subjects on which the House of Laymen shall be consulted shall not include matters of faith and doctrine, but that in all matters requiring legislation by statute the opinion of the said House shall be taken previous to the application to Parliament.

The venerable Archdeacon, in support of his resolution, pointed out that it was necessary to call in the advice of the laity by means of a House of Laymen, whom they could consult upon matters other than those of faith and doctrine. It must, however, be admitted that such a House of Laymen would no doubt offer spontaneous advice to Convocation. That advice would be received, but Convocation would not be bound to accept it. He thought Convocation ought to trust the laity.

Canon Crosse said he viewed the proposition with dislike. It was obvious from Archdeacon Hessey's speech that there would be a difficulty in drawing the line between subjects in which this Lay House should advise Convocation and subjects on which they should not. The laity were not experts in the subjects which came before this House. They were asked to trust the laity. They did trust the laity—(cheers)—and the laity trusted the clergy so far as questions of ecclesiastical matters were concerned. He thought this proposed House of Laymen would create considerable embarrassment. Convocation was not in any sense a voluntary assembly. It was part of the English Constitution. They held a legal and constitutional position, and it was not within their power to bind themselves to consult another and extraneous body. He concluded by moving as an amendment—

That it is desirable that this House, before giving assent to refer to the proposed House of Laymen all matters of legislation by statute, shall be duly advised as to the effect of such a course on its own privileges.

Canon Rawlinson seconded the amendment. He objected to the House of Laymen altogether, and to create such a House would be tying their own hands in the most grevious way. In fact, it would be cutting their own throats.

After a long discussion the amendment was lost by forty-one votes to thirty.

The debate was continued, and eventually

Archdeacon Hessey, having asked the Prolocutor to put the first clause of the resolution by itself, it was adopted in the following form:—

That the subjects on which the House of Laymen may be consulted shall be all subjects which ordinarily occupy the attention of Convocation, saving only those which shall be judged especially to touch faith and doctrines.

The House then adjourned.

UPPER HOUSE.—Wednesday.

The members of the Upper House met in the Boardroom of Queen Anne's Bounty-office, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present the Bishops of London, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, St. Asaph, Ely, Llandaff, Truro, Lincoln, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Lichfield, and Southwell.

An *articulus cleri*, presented by the Lower House upon the subject of divorce, was read to the House. This was as follows:—

The Lower House respectfully represents that, previous to the year 1857 no power to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*, so as to allow of subsequent re-marriage by the divorced parties, was claimed or exercised either by the ecclesiastical or by the civil courts of the realm; (2) that in the years 1857, 1868, and 1883 Acts of Parliament were passed facilitating divorce and legalising such re-marriage; (3) that since the passing of these Acts every year has seen an increase in the number of divorces, so that while between 1857 and 1877 the decrees made absolute amounted to an average of 163 per annum, the decrees made absolute last year amounted to 358; (4) that consequently questions of extreme difficulty were from time to time and in increasing number presented to the clergy and people, in which were involved the granting or withholding of the Church's ministrations in the case of persons who, being declared by the decree of the civil court to be set free, *a vinculo matrimonii*, desired to contract fresh marriages, and further, the admission of such persons, after such new contract, to the Holy Communion; (5) that to commit the solution of questions of this nature to the unaided discretion of individual clergymen is to them a matter of great hardship, and to the Church a source of danger and discredit; (6) that an authoritative declaration by the Church on these and such like points is, moreover, due to her members who, without such guidance, might unwittingly and in good faith contract alliances which they would afterwards learn to be contrary to the laws of the Church; (7) the House therefore humbly prays their Lordships of the Upper House to take into consideration the subject, with a view to the putting forth of a synodical declaration of the law of the Church with respect to marriage, thus preventing breaches of the law of the Church through ignorance of what that law is.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol remarked upon the importance of this *articulus cleri*, and said it demanded the gravest consideration of the House. Those who presented the *articulus cleri* were, his Lordship supposed, desirous that some document on the subject should be set forth in a similar manner to the document which the House set forth some time since relative to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. That declaration gave very general satisfaction throughout the Church. What, as he understood, was desired now was that some similar declaration should be made on the wider subject now brought before the House. It was obvious that such a declaration could not be made at once, and that it must first of all be most carefully considered by a committee appointed on the subject. Then afterwards a declaration drawn up by the committee should be subjected to the closest consideration by their Lordships when assembled in Convocation. He would follow up these words by moving that a committee should be formed to discuss this question.

The Bishop of Llandaff seconded the motion.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells feared that the appointment of a committee, as suggested, might lead to a declaration which would be in direct opposition to the law of the country. His Lordship therefore moved, as an amendment:—

That in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to take any steps with a view to making a synodical declaration on the subject of divorce.

The Bishop of St. Asaph seconded the amendment.

The Bishop of Ely did not think the *articulus cleri* should be looked upon in the light of a document which was calculated to draw forth indirectly any opinion of the Upper House upon the existing law of the land with regard to divorce. He believed the *articulus cleri* originated in the very serious and generally felt difficulty upon this subject, and he had communications from clergymen on the subject, who felt the great difficulty of administering the Sacrament under certain circumstances. It was time the House faced and dealt with the great difficulty which was caused to the Church by the great number of divorces which occurred, for the clergy would ask, and had a right to ask, for advice in the matter, and he considered that the proposition of the Bishop of Gloucester to refer the matter to a committee was a very valuable one. He should therefore vote for it.

The Bishop of London remarked that their Lordships were fighting a very hard battle on the kindred question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and it would probably assist the House in that contest for it to be known that the wider question was being taken up. Their Lordships might find that the knowledge of that fact might very seriously affect what they were doing, because, as they knew, the turning of a few votes one way or another might determine the question of the marriage with a deceased wife's sister the wrong way at almost any moment. It was matter for great regret that the other question should have come before the House as it had done, but as it had come up he did not think it was possible to give an answer in the manner which had been proposed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It was not possible to stand aside and tell the clergy when they were asking for directions that the House had no directions to give them. He should therefore support the original motion, and he considered it would be best to appoint this committee, so that the question could be considered very carefully.

The amendment was only supported by the mover and seconder, and the motion was agreed to by a majority. At a later stage in the proceedings it was agreed that the committee should consist of the Bishops of London, Winchester, Hereford, Oxford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, and Lincoln.

Their Lordships discussed matters of routine business, and adjourned.

LOWER HOUSE.—WEDNESDAY.

The members of the Lower House re-assembled at the College Hall, Westminster, the Prolocutor in the chair.

Archdeacon LIGHTFOOT presented a *gravamen* e *reformandum* complaining that the new Education Code of 1885 would deprive Voluntary schools of the Science and Art grants for drawing, and thus that branch of instruction would be discouraged. He prayed the Bishops to take the matter into their serious consideration. The *gravamen* was very numerously signed and sent to the Upper House.

The House resumed the debate on the scheme for the proposed House of Laymen.

On the motion of Archdeacon HESSEY, it was further resolved :—

That his Grace the President, in opening the House of Laymen, or at any other time in their session, may lay before them any subject, saving questions of faith and doctrine, on which he desires their counsel, and that the results of all deliberations of the said House on any subjects, whether thus referred to them or originated by themselves, be communicated to the President.

The report and scheme, as amended, were then sent to the Upper House.

Canon BUTLER presented the report of the committee on the spiritual needs of the masses of the people. He stated that there existed amongst the people of this country a very grievous amount of apathy in regard to the ministrations of religion, and in some cases an actual alienation from the Church. Compared, however, with other countries, they had reason to be thankful. In many of the churches the attendance was good, and they could point to instances of devotedness, spirituality, love of God, free expenditure of money, reverence, and effort both among clergy and laity which had scarcely been surpassed at any period of the history of the Church. On the other hand, not all these efforts could keep up in populous districts the supply of spiritual energy equal to the demand. In the country parishes thousands were growing up who never entered either church or meeting-house, who sneered at religion, and spoke bitterly of those to whom it was given to teach it. It must be perceived by all that the generation in which they lived would not long accept on the part of the Church anything but true and faithful service. The time was past when the Church could be made a provision for the ignorant and idle. Like all other institutions—perhaps more than all—the Church was on her trial. All that she did and all that she failed to do was brought conspicuously to light. If she failed to make it clear that she was carrying out a Divine mission, winning souls and spreading around her joy and peace in believing, and those civilising and tender influences which our Lord introduced into the world and which even the world appreciated, then they could not but fear that, as other lights which burnt brightly for a time and then waned and flickered had been put out for ever and removed from their place before the Throne of God, so it might be with them. The cry of the enemy could be met only by showing that the Church was really benefiting the people ; and, what was far more serious, they could hope for God's blessing upon them only by showing that they were not unworthy of it. At all hazards and with all sacrifices that work must be done. (Cheers.)

After some discussion it was resolved that the report be earnestly recommended to the Church at large.

It was stated that the report would be published in a cheap form by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The House then adjourned.

UPPER HOUSE.—THURSDAY.

The Bishops met as usual in the Board-room of Queen Anne's Bounty Office, the Archbishop presiding. After prayers and the reading of the minutes by Mr. Hassard, the registrar, their Lordships sat with closed doors. In the afternoon they reassembled and went in procession to the College Hall to take part in the presentation of the Revised Old Testament. On returning to their chamber the Bishops immediately adjourned.

LOWER HOUSE.—THURSDAY.

The members of the Lower House reassembled in the College-hall, Westminster.

Archdeacon HOBHOUSE presented a *gravamen* complaining of the proposed grant by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of two estates in metropolitan suburbs for the purpose of creating parks for the people. It was numerously signed.

In the afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other members of the Upper House assembled in the College Hall, Westminster, together with the Lower House, to receive from the hands of the Revision Company the revised version of the Old Testament.

The ARCHBISHOP, on taking the chair, said this was a great occasion in the annals of the English Church. The Bible had been taken and always reckoned to be the foundation of faith, order, and life in the English Church. That day they were met to receive the translation brought to the utmost perfection to which our scholars could bring it in the pure and native significance of the words, and in accepting the complete translation they were receiving a book the translation of which was the greatest work which God had given them to do, and which would be of the greatest practical service to the Church.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER said in 1870 Convocation appointed a committee of sixteen—eight Bishops and eight priests—with power to co-opt other members of any nation or of any religious persuasion in order to form a learned body of revisers. They formed themselves into two companies, one undertaking the revision of the New and the other that of the Old Testament. The first chairman was Bishop Thirlwall, and when he was removed by death, he (the Bishop of Winchester) was appointed chairman of the Old Testament Company, but the acting chairman was the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The revised version of the New Testament was presented in 1881. The Old Testament was more bulky, and consequently took more time, and Hebrew learning had not advanced so rapidly in this country as Greek scholarship had. The more they proceeded with the revision the more they were impressed with the great learning, skill, and judgment of the translators of the version of 1611. They invited the English-speaking Americans to appoint a company to assist them, and they did so. They could not have them present with them, but they received suggestions from them, and he thanked them for the assistance they gave. The preface was written by their secretary, Mr. Aldis Wright, whos was a good English as well as a good Semitic scholar, and in it would found much information regarding the work of the translation. What the judgment of the Church would be upon the version of course it was impossible for him to say, but he commended it to their careful consideration and kind forbearance.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS said, in presenting to Convocation, and through Convocation to the Church of England and generally to the Church of God, the fruit of the fifteen years of hard and continuous labour in this revised version of the authorised translation of the Old Testament, he thought that he was not wrong in saying that a desire to have it in a clear and distinct and intelligible form had been the invariable accompaniment of all revivals of religion in the Church. It appeared to him that in this nineteenth century there had been such remarkable movements in religion that it was almost inevitable that there should be such an improvement of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures as might be made under the somewhat altered circumstances of the time. It was quite impossible that in the 270 years which had elapsed since the authorised version was published they should not have fresh knowledge by which to improve the authorised version. With regard to the principles on which the translation proceeded, they had to bear in mind that the book would have to be read by a great many who were not highly educated, and therefore it was necessary that it should be in clear and intelligible language, and the revisers had endeavoured to carry out that object.

The Dean of CANTERBURY, after paying a tribute to the scholarship of those members of the company who had died, expatiated on the amendments which had been made, explaining some and justifying others. In one case they had sacrificed sound to sense by using the word "peoples" in the plural. The word "people" in the singular belonged to the Jews, and "peoples" to the Gentiles. Therefore, if they preserved the word people, which the revision of 1611 did, they would entirely eradicate the sense of the prophecy in which "peoples" were brought into contact with the Jews.

Archdeacon HARRISON, in the course of his remarks, said the Old Testament Revision Company held 85 sessions, and finished in June, 1884. These sessions, of about 10 days each, comprised 792 days of six hours each at a sitting.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER then presented Bibles to the Archbishop, as President of the Convocation of Canterbury, and to the Prolocutor of the Lower House.

The ARCHBISHOP said they would not readily forget that afternoon, and he thought a vote of thanks should be accorded by Convocation to the revisers, and if the Lower House would send such a vote to the Upper House it would receive the Bishops' hearty concurrence. His respect for Convocation prevented him consenting to the publication of this revised version until it had been presented to Convocation. In order to meet that necessity the publishers had at much inconvenience caused two copies to be completed for this purpose. The actual publication of the work would be on the 19th of May, when it would besent from Paternoster-row to all the railway stations for distribution throughout the world. It would be strange to contrast the publication of this version with that of the 1611 version. In that year three manuscript copies were sent from Oxford, Cambridge, and Westminster to the King's printers, who issued it as if it was an ordinary book. The members of the two Houses of Convocation would receive their copies on the same day as the book was published to the world.

The Archbishop and Bishops then retired.

On the motion of Canon DAYMAN, seconded by the Dean of HEREFORD, it was unanimously resolved :—

That this House presents its very hearty thanks to the learned Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament for the unwearied labour and singular diligence which they have expended during many years in the weighty task entrusted to them by Convocation. We desire to express our gratitude to Almighty God for permitting so important a work to have been executed at this time, and we pray that it may be blessed by Him in an increase of the knowledge of His Holy Word by his people.

The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRIMATE.

In the presence of a large gathering of clergy and laity in the library of Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury was, on Wednesday, presented with an archiepiscopal crozier by Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, and Prolocutor of Convocation. Among those present were the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bedford, Bishop M'Dougall, the Dean of Windsor, Archdeacon Harrison (Maidstone), Archdeacon Emery, Archdeacon Thicknesse, Canon Rawlinson, Canon Cadman, Canon Thynne, Rev. Dr. Finch, Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., several proctors of Convocation, and a deputation of the Church of England Working Men's Society. At six o'clock the Primate, wearing his Convocation robes, and attended by his chaplain, the Rev. Montague Fowler, entered the library, and the proceedings were commenced by the recitation of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, two collects, and the grace.

Canon THYNNE then made a brief statement, from which it appeared that the presentation was originated in the Primate's first diocese, that of Truro, some two years ago, but had been taken up very generally by the clergy and laity of the southern province. A committee was formed, of which Lord Alwyne Compton was chairman, and great assistance had been rendered by Canon Sutton and Dr. Finch. He believed the archiepiscopal cross would be a more suitable emblem of the primatial dignity and the status of the Church of England than the staff surmounted with a diminutive cross standing upon an unartistic crown, which was usually carried before the Archbishop.

Lord ALWYNE COMPTON having expressed the pleasure with which, as chairman of the committee, it fell to his lot to make the presentation, said the event that had brought them together would be regarded in the present day with very different feelings from those that were aroused by a Bishop of London enjoining his clergy to preach in their surplices. The fabrics of their churches had been restored and beautified, singing men and boys, even in rural parishes, were vested for their office, and many Bishops used the pastoral staff which had always been associated with their high functions. It was, therefore, only fitting that the See of Canterbury should once more be endowed with the historic symbol that had been borne before so many of his Grace's predecessors. The cross was an emblem of pain and suffering, but in the words of the Apostle it was a sign in which they should glory, and for that reason the cross which he would now place in the hands of the Primate had been made as beautiful as was possible.

The ARCHBISHOP having received the gift, and handed it to his chaplain, acknowledged the presentation with much emotion in a lengthy but most interesting address. Having referred to the significance which attached in former years to the solemn presentation of the cross to the Archbishop by the head of the Chapter at Canterbury, as an injunction that he was to manfully perform his duty and to defend the rights of the Church, the Primate alluded to the regard which was felt for this symbol by Archbishop Warham, 'the patron of Erasmus, and the prelate who, as president of Convocation, swept away the cobwebs and usurpations of the See of Rome from the Church of England, and also by Archbishop Cranmer. The pattern of the cross, he also noticed, was similar to that impressed upon the old parchment records which so minutely described the details of the consecration of Archbishop Parker in Queen Elizabeth's time. He (the Primate) accepted the gift in the same spirit as his predecessors had, as a charge to defend, govern, and love the Church over which he had been called to rule, and he would regard it as a badge of the freedom of the Church of England claimed in Magna Charta, but only accomplished at the Reformation. He also accepted it as the standard of the King of kings and the symbol of the Word of God. In conclusion, his Grace thanked the donors, and rejoiced that so significant a gift should be made to the See of Canterbury in his time.

The proceedings were then closed by the Archbishop giving his benediction, holding the cross in his left hand. The cross is of silver gilt, the design, by Messrs. Bodily and Garner, having been carefully modelled from ancient examples, and well executed by Messrs. Hardman. The ornamentation includes a representation of the Agnus Dei and the pelican, with statuettes of the Evangelists SS. Peter and Paul, St. Augustine of Canterbury, St. Hugh, St. Piran of Cornwall, and other saints, under elaborate canopies ; the whole work being richly studded with jewels, many of which were special gifts.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE, CHELSEA.

On Saturday last (St. Mark's Day) the forty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of this College was celebrated with much enthusiasm by an unusually large number of old St. Mark's men and other friends. Among the gentlemen present were the Right Hon. Sir John R. Mowbray, Bart., General Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., the Rev. Dr. Currey, the Rev. Canon Cooke, the Rev. W. E. Batty, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Mr. J. B. Riddell, Mr. F. S. Powell, the Rev. Reginald Starr (from Toronto, Canada), the Rev. T. Williams, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. W. Benham. Also, we noticed Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ernest Coleridge, Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Duncan Mathias, Miss Mowbray, and Miss Helmore amongst the ladies present.

The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Westcott, Canon of Peterborough, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. He chose his text from the epistle appointed for St. Mark's Day, Ephes. iv., "He gave some Apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors, and some preachers." In an eloquent and impressive discourse the scholarly preacher dwelt upon the nature of the gift alluded to in the text. It was the gift of men—living men. What the Church of Christ on earth needed most was men full of zeal, and energy, and life. He knew how hard it sometimes was for teachers in these days to satisfy the requirements of the Code ; how often they were tempted to despond and take a gloomy view of their position. He bade them, however, take courage and remember how much had been put into their hands by the great Captain of the Church. So far as he could see, the character and destiny of England would, in a few years, greatly depend upon the principles instilled into the hearts of the peasants, the mechanics, and the artisans of this great country by the teachers employed in the Elementary schools. Never was there a time, therefore, when it was more important that those teachers should themselves be men of zeal, intelligence, and religious character.

The first toast, "Church and Queen," was proposed by the PRINCIPAL, who said that from the foundation of the College it had always been a leading object with its tutors to inculcate into their pupils fidelity to the Church and loyalty to the Queen. Their loyalty had been attested in a practical way, by the fact that nearly one thousand of them had made themselves efficient Volunteers in the College company attached to the South Middlesex Regiment.

Mr. J. G. TALBOT, M.P., in proposing "The Health of the Preacher" (Canon Westcott) said that he was sure that all present would agree with him in acknowledging that the sermon to which they had been listening was pitched in a lofty and noble key, like everything that fell from his lips. As junior member for the University of Oxford, he felt a peculiar pleasure in doing homage to so distinguished a representative of the University of Cambridge. Before resuming his seat he desired to point out, as one of the treasurers of the College, that its income was at present dependent to too large an extent upon the resources of the National Society ; and he hoped that the special friends of the College would come forward rather more readily with subscriptions and donations, as a recognition of the work already done by the College, and as the best means of enabling it to continue that work.

Canon WESTCOTT, in response, said that he took a most sincere interest in the welfare of all teachers, for he never wished to forget that he was himself a schoolmaster. He knew that some proposals had been started for enabling Elementary teachers to partake of the benefits of the Universities. For his own part he should welcome any well-considered plan with this object in view, but he wished to point out how many advantages they already enjoyed in a college such as St. Mark's. Students reading by themselves might gain much information from books, but they missed the inestimable advantage of partaking in the corporate life of a college. In collegiate life much was learned which no books alone could teach. Friendships were then formed and bonds of sympathy created, which often endured for a lifetime. When they left this college and went into the outer world they would not feel themselves alone, for they would remember the nineteen hundred St. Mark's men who had already been trained there, and had gone forth as pioneers before them. Whatever changes might be made in the training of teachers, he trusted that nothing would be done to diminish the number of candidates for admission into our Training Colleges.

In proposing the toast, "Floreat Collegium S. Marci," Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY said that he could remember the time when proposals were first made for its foundation. Archbishop Howley, Bishop Blomfield, and other distinguished men entered zealously into the project, and expressed high hopes of the advantages likely to accrue both to Church and State from the establishment of such an institution. The scheme of education propounded by those able men rested upon a distinctly religious basis. They desired that the students trained at St. Mark's should be imbued with the feelings of affectionate fidelity to the Church and of loyalty to the Queen. From all that he had heard about the teachers trained there he had good reason for believing that they had done their duty zealously and conscientiously. He then passed under notice the present condition of the College, pointing to the very satisfactory class-list gained at the last Christmas examination, when seventy-eight young men were successful in gaining places in the first class. He could recollect the time, now thirty-six years ago, when the Principal as a young man came to Durham from Oxford, and speedily effected great improvements in the Durham Training College. Though he should be sorry to see Canon Cromwell removed from St. Mark's, yet he sometimes thought that the time had arrived when he ought to be something more than an "Honorary" Canon. He concluded a very interesting speech, which was frequently applauded, by proposing "The Health of the Principal and Tutors of the College."

The PRINCIPAL immediately rose and returned thanks on behalf of his colleagues and himself. He desired most warmly and emphatically to thank those colleagues for the zealous and loyal support he had received from each and all of them during the past year. He was sure that they were all animated by an ardent desire to promote the interest, and maintain the credit, of the College in every way. Sir John Mowbray had alluded to the class list gained at Christmas last, which was one of the best ever gained by the College since its foundation. But the worth of a college or a school was not attested only by examinations. It was proved more completely by the manner in which the pupils discharged their duties in the actual business of life. Tried by this test, the work done by men trained at St. Mark's would bear the closest examination. In almost every part of the vast British Empire some of them might be found doing sound and satisfactory work. In another way, the influence of the College might be tested by asking whether its students had acquired a love of reading and self-improvement. This question was answered by mention of the following facts :—Within the last year, two St. Mark's men had taken their degrees at Oxford, three others at London, and four at Cambridge. At the present time there were ten other St. Mark's men pursuing their studies at Cambridge, not with the intention of ceasing to do the work of Education, but with the hope of making themselves competent to discharge some of the higher duties of the teacher's vocation. The Principal concluded by proposing "The Health of Former Students of the College—Present and Absent."

The Rev. J. M. DANSON, B.A. (from Aberdeen), said he felt highly honoured in being allowed to reply on behalf of the old students. If the measure of a man's affection were the distance he would travel to see his love, his pilgrimage of six hundred miles from the realms of snow to the land of apple-blossom to assist at this festival might be pleaded as an apology for his acting as the spokesman of old St. Mark's men. Twenty years had elapsed since he spent his first St. Mark's Day in St. Mark's College, and he was now more able than ever to estimate more accurately, and to appreciate more gratefully, the advantages which residence in a Training College conferred. The collegiate life, with its reverently ordered chapel services and its unbounded capacities for forming friendships of lifelong value, carried with it a benediction which none could formulate.

In the evening a concert was given by the students, under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Owen Breden, which was well attended and thoroughly appreciated.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided on Tuesday night at a meeting of the Society of Arts, at which Mr. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., read a paper on "Imperial Federation." The hon. member urged that of three distinct lines on which a closer union between the mother country might be developed, the only practical and efficient one was the admission of the colonies to a more direct share in, or stronger influence upon, the Executive Government of the Empire, the several Legislatures remaining entirely separate from and independent of each other. Whatever principle were adopted, however, a final constitution must be a thing of gradual and possibly slow growth. Several colonial authorities who were present, and took part in the discussion which ensued, expressed their confidence in the general desire for Imperial union, qualified by some divergence of opinion as to the best method of giving effect to it in practice.

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The Chair to be taken by the Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., at Eleven o'clock.

SPEAKERS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rev. Professor Elmslie, M.A., Rev. W. Muirhead of Shanghai, Rev. A. Meille, the Society's Agent for Italy, and the Rev. E. A. Stuart, M.A.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 2.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

In introducing the Vote of Credit for £11,000,000 Mr. GLADSTONE made a speech that has been generally accepted as a triumph of elocution. Apart from its oratorical merit, the speech is not one that the impartial critic of politics can regard with more than qualified satisfaction. Mr. GLADSTONE showed his customary command of cant and rhetoric. But experience has suggested that Mr. GLADSTONE'S appeals to justice and invocations of patriotism must be regarded with suspicion. They are too often the preludes to a dishonest transaction or a dishonourable capitulation. The feeling of pleasant surprise that was excited by the spectacle of Mr. GLADSTONE using the language of firmness and resolution on a question of foreign policy undoubtedly accounts for much of the enthusiasm with which Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech was apparently received. But a careful examination of Mr. GLADSTONE'S statement does not disclose any grounds for patriotic congratulations. Mr. GLADSTONE has already apologised for his indefensible comments on the Vote of Credit for six millions proposed by the last Administration. The English people will unfeignedly rejoice if the present Vote of Credit proves to be one that can be looked back upon with equal pride and satisfaction. For the far more indefensible allusions to General GORDON and Khartoum, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, whilst withholding any expressions of regret, has at least not ventured upon any expressions of vindication. On the main question of the relations between England and Russia which necessitate the present Vote of Credit, Mr. GLADSTONE'S statement was wholly and absolutely unsatisfactory. Mr. GLADSTONE is apparently merely intent upon obtaining some platonic satisfaction in the way of apologies or excuses from the Russian Government for the unprovoked aggression of General KOMAROFF on the Afghans at Penjdeh. The breach of what Mr. GLADSTONE now styles a "sacred covenant," but which he was before quite uncertain whether he should call an "agreement" or an "arrangement," has apparently irritated the personal vanity of the PRIME MINISTER. If the Russian Government will only atone for this it would seem that it can have its own way on the international question. Imperial interests are as nothing in comparison with the PREMIER'S affronted individuality. The English people may well resent the apparent fact that upon a question of subordinate importance the chances of peace or war are to be made to depend. The PRIME MINISTER was expected to state in a clear and definite form the issues upon which peace or war rest. If war is to take place between England and Russia, it is folly that the provoking cause should be a dispute between Afghans and Russians as to which party was actually responsible for the incidents which led up to the fight at Penjdeh. If war is desired by Russia trivialities of this kind may furnish an excellent preparation for hostilities. But if the English Government on high grounds of policy should determine upon war, at least let that policy be boldly and frankly declared. To be ready, however, to concede all the Russian claims for an Afghan frontier, and at the same time to be prepared to fight unless some worthless excuses are made for the action of General KOMAROFF by the Government which dictated his movements, is an imbecility of which only Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues are capable. But Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech and all concurrent rumours serve to show that this is precisely the folly which the Radical Government is about to perpetrate.

The uncertainty as to the prospects of peace and war remains absolute. It seems that the English Government is quite prepared to yield all that Russia demanded a short time since with regard to the Afghan frontier, if only some kind of satisfaction is made to Mr. GLADSTONE'S wounded *amour propre* by General KOMAROFF'S disregard of the "sacred covenant." A suggestion to submit to arbitration the question of the responsibility for the "unhappy incident" is understood to have been made by the English Government. If Russia should refuse its consent to this proposal, Mr. GLADSTONE is apparently prepared to declare war. It is needless to point out that there is no reason at all why Russia should decline to give this barren satisfaction, if only the substantial results of General KOMAROFF'S action be conceded; and this concession Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government appears quite prepared to make. But if Russia considers that the present opportunity for following up its successes ought not to be neglected, and remembers that Mr. GLADSTONE is not immortal, and that the present crazy Cabinet is not likely to be in office after the next General Election, the proposal for arbitration will naturally be rejected. It is quite recognised on the Continent that Mr. GLADSTONE is equally at home in the parts of PECKSNIFF and Ancient PISTOL. If "prave words" are followed by a swallowing of the leek it will unhappily not be for the first time in the English history of the last five years.

The resolution to withdraw the English troops from the Soudan was formally announced by Mr. GLADSTONE this week. In the Vote of Credit for eleven millions, a sum of four and a-half millions is apportioned to the cost of the abortive expeditions under the command of Lord WOLSELEY and General GRAHAM. But no one seriously imagines that this amount will suffice for the expenditure incurred in the Valley of the Nile and on the Red Sea coast. By including the Vote of Credit for the Soudan in the vote for warlike preparations on account of the question of the Afghan frontier, the Government not only avoids an awkward discussion on its policy in the Soudan, but obtains facilities for concealing the real cost of the failure of its military adventures in the Soudan. For the vast expenditure of English treasure, for the heavy sacrifice of English lives and the purposeless slaughter of Arabs, absolutely nothing has been gained. The security of Upper Egypt against the aggressive enterprises of the MAHDI has not been achieved, the power of OSMAN DIGNA is apparently left unbroken. In the event of war with Russia no one will question the expediency of using all the forces of the Empire for service in the supreme struggle. But this does not necessarily involve the abandonment of all the advantages in the Soudan that have been so dearly purchased, which is precisely what the Government appears to contemplate.

A deficit of fifteen millions in the last financial year, and an estimated expenditure of one hundred millions in the present financial year, is the price that the English people have to pay for witnessing the Empire drifting on a career of disaster and dishonour under the rule of Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues. The Budget that Mr. CHILDERS introduced on Thursday night should in itself suffice to ensure the national condemnation of the Government whenever an appeal is made to the constituencies. For it furnishes, in a form that will touch the pockets of the people, a series of telling arguments against the Radical policy of the last five years. The new taxation to which Mr. CHILDERS resorts is a tentative application of the principles of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on finance. Mr. CHILDERS protests against the injustice of placing the whole burden of the new expenditure upon property. But he contents himself with the protest, and then proceeds to raise the funds he requires almost exclusively from one class of the community. The duties on beer and spirits are increased, but those whose consumption of beer and spirits is moderate will be very slightly affected, and affected probably more in the deteriorated quality of what they consume than in the price they pay. It is amusing to remark that all those great axioms of finance which Mr. GLADSTONE laid down with such portentous gravity during the last Administration are unscrupulously violated. Instead of paying as we go, and defraying the year's expenditure out of the year's taxation, Mr. GLADSTONE proceeds to run into debt, and not only stops the operation of the Sinking Fund to provide for a part of his deficit, but fails to make any provision at all for upwards of £2,000,000 of his expenditure. The Budget is one that the Opposition ought not to allow to pass unchallenged. Every one of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER'S proposals is open to grave objections. And if it is to be judged by Mr. GLADSTONE'S principles of finance it stands at once condemned.

THE CRISIS.

The QUEEN returns to England to-day, and amid so much that is calculated to fill the public mind with the gloomiest forebodings for the future, the nation may well feel some consolation at the thought that there is still one wise head and one stout heart that may be trusted to atone, if such a thing is possible, for the miserable shortcomings of those who are known constitutionally as HER MAJESTY'S advisers. As for the contradiction of the report that the Russians had ad-

vanced to and occupied Meruchak, twenty miles south of Penjdeh, we see no cause for exuberant satisfaction in the announcement. The original statement was premature—that is all. There is nothing to prevent the Russians from seizing Meruchak whenever they please to do so, or Herat either, for that matter. It is merely a question of time. Nor do we perceive the least justification for the approval which has in some quarters greeted Mr. GLADSTONE'S "Sacred "Covenant" oration at the beginning of the week. A leading organ of Conservative opinion remarked yesterday, in tones of disappointment evoked by the Arbitration proposals, that when Mr. GLADSTONE made his speech on Monday "the Government were believed to "be in earnest—to be alive, at last, "to the necessities of national honour." That is a statement which we are sincerely interested to hear, because we do not happen to be among the number of those who "be-"lieved" anything of the kind—certainly not, at any rate, on the authority of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech.

Speech, indeed! Who is not heartily sick of Mr. GLADSTONE'S everlasting speechifying; or what man in his senses ever places the least confidence in the power of this eloquent demagogue for anything except mischief and ruin? And as for this self-same speech, so far from its being likely to produce a good effect abroad by letting the world know that England is prepared to hold her own, it was eminently calculated to produce the very contrary effect, inasmuch as the PRIME MINISTER was at the pains to vilify the patriotic action of Lord BEACONSFIELD in 1878—careful, that is to say, to let Russia know that he has no intention of following in the footsteps of the British Statesman who so successfully thwarted Russia seven years ago. Even Mr. GLADSTONE perceived his blunder, and, three days afterwards, is constrained to come down to the House of Commons to withdraw and apologise for his "unpremeditated" language. Truly a pretty sight, this, of the PRIME MINISTER of a great country actually having to confess that at a critical moment like the present he has made use of wild, reckless language of a kind which even he sees is calculated to produce the worst results. Such an incident is surely well worthy of the author of the celebrated Hands Off *fiasco*. And then, as to the main drift of the speech, what does it after all amount to? Simply to an announcement that our Government declines to allow the Penjdeh business to "become a closed "book," and that Russia is to be pressed to consent to the whole matter being made the subject of an inquiry. Where is the wisdom of such a policy as this? What can be more futile than to fix upon this single incident of Penjdeh, to the exclusion of graver issues? Suppose that Russia should, after all, consent to an inquiry; and suppose, further, that General KOMAROFF should be removed from the command on the Afghan frontier. What then? How shall we be benefited by such a result? The really important point is that the Russians continue to this very hour to hold Penjdeh and the other points which they have seized; and if they are to be permitted to keep what they have got, of what practical importance now is the question how they got it?

In short, everything goes to show that, in spite of hurried and costly armaments, and in spite of valiant language about not "closing "the book," Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government are vaguely drifting about without definite aim or policy. The mere expenditure of all this money on war preparations does not go for much. For three years past we have seen in Egypt and the Soudan how our Party of Retrenchment can throw money away on absolutely useless and unprofitable military expeditions. Conservatives have no choice but to consent to give the Government of the day whatever support may be declared necessary for the defence of the Empire; but it does not follow that we feel the least confidence in the still unknown policy which the Government have decided, or may decide, to adopt. That the nation is united in the determination to uphold its rights is happily obvious enough. What is not by any means so certain is that the responsible representatives of the nation are inspired by a like resolve. The very fact that the Ministry is pressing so keenly for the solution of the Penjdeh question—even going so far as to seek for Arbitration upon it—seems to us to prove that they have practically surrendered on the larger issues. They are fighting hard for the shadow for the very reason that they are prepared to give up the substance. It is this impossibility of trusting Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues to maintain the honour of the country that forms our real danger. Time was when, at a season of national peril, Englishmen of all parties could confide the interests of the Empire to statesmen of any school. If that is the case no longer, it is not because there is now less patriotism amongst us than there was formerly, but because the destinies of England are in the hands of men whose aims and whose policy are not English.

ALL FOR NOUGHT.

After Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech on the Vote of Credit it is impossible any longer to doubt what are the intentions of the Government with reference to the Soudan. Though the PRIME MINISTER asked for a sum of £4,500,000 "as being likely to be spent in the Soudan," he plainly intimated that "it is possible that none "of it may be spent there except in connection "with bringing the men home," and appealed to Parliament for "an unfettered discretion to "apply it elsewhere if necessary." It is, in fact, decided to abandon the Soudan, and the ostensible reason given is the probable necessity of concentrating the whole power of the Empire elsewhere. That, we perfectly admit, and have said before, is a perfectly legitimate reason for moving troops from one locality to another. Our forces must be collected at whatever point their presence is most needed, and we repeat that if this is the real reason for withdrawing troops from the Soudan, it is a good and sufficient reason. But then is it, after all, the real reason? Or, to put the question with more exactitude, would our forces now in the Soudan be kept there any longer if it were not that there is a more urgent call for them elsewhere? There can be but one answer to that inquiry, and what the PRIME MINISTER himself said on Monday night entirely confirms all we have ever written on the subject. Instead of confining himself to the plea that the British army now in the Soudan is needed in India, Mr. GLADSTONE proceeded to justify its removal by reasoning which, if it were valid at all, would be equally forcible if we had no troubles to face in India. He pretended that during the last three months "the position was "greatly altered"—a statement wholly unjustified by facts. The MAHDI is now, so Mr. GLADSTONE alleges, menaced by a rival "or rivals"—a pure assumption, for which not a tittle of real evidence exists. Then, as we are reminded, "the heroic General GORDON "has sealed his purpose with his blood." But we knew that sad fact three months ago. If the death of GORDON and the fall of Khartoum are a reason for abandoning our twofold expedition at the beginning of May, it was equally a reason for abstaining from setting out on it at the beginning of February.

The plain fact is that the resolution to leave the Soudan has been arrived at quite apart from the difficulties of our position in Asia. The Government have come to the conclusion that their operations in the Soudan are a distinct failure. In that view, no doubt, every sensible man in the kingdom entirely concurs. Only there is this difference between the general opinion of the country and the opinion of HER MAJESTY'S Ministers—namely, that while the world in general clearly perceived beforehand that this costly expedition must infallibly fail, it has taken a long and bitter experience to teach our Government of Wiseacres the same thing. And so that which has always happened before, and which everybody (except our rulers) foresaw would happen again, is now about to take place. We have once more the same ghastly tale of purposeless massacre of the Soudanese, of wanton sacrifice of our own brave soldiers, of lavish squandering of the nation's money, with absolutely no result. We wonder if the nation really takes home to its understanding this last fact—that there is absolutely no result. Look at the Soudan now, at this moment. There are all those thousands of poor savages ruthlessly killed—with the full complement of widows and orphans (who are none the less widows and orphans because they are black)—with all the desolation and misery that war always brings to a country. Then there are our own losses in men, the thought of whose untimely deaths is almost unendurable when we think that they need not have died at all, and might have been still here alive and well among us now.

And then the vast expenditure. Look at this fifteen millions' deficit in the Budget, and think how large a proportion of this terribly heavy burden—all the heavier, too, for these hard times: let alone the prospect of war—has been literally thrown away in the Soudan, as absolutely thrown away, as if it had been simply emptied out into the sea. And the result is, we repeat it—nothing. Not even so much as a wretched garrison relieved: not even so much as a check put upon the Slave Trade: not even so much as an amelioration in a single particular of "the "poor lambs" for whom GORDON was willing to die. Is there nothing in all this to arouse the hot indignation of Englishmen? And is it really to be tolerated that the arch-hypocrite, the perpetrator of all these horrors and all these infamies, is to come now to Parliament with his smirk of self-satisfaction, and to ask once more for "an unfettered discretion" in undertaking the defence of the Empire? What we say is that to trust Mr. GLADSTONE and his accomplices with such a task is little short of madness. The very fact that we may be on the brink of a great war is the very reason for hastening the overthrow of the worst Ministry that England has ever had. There could be no surer way of courting national disaster than to continue to entrust the conduct of Imperial affairs to the Ministers who have so signally mismanaged affairs during the last five years.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The subject of the Bill which, under the title of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, passed through Committee in the House of Lords on Tuesday, is one with which we do not propose to deal in detail. Indeed, we should have abstained from commenting upon it at all, had it not been that the Bill itself has aroused a very deep and widespread interest, and that the discussions upon it have raised certain issues of an extremely grave and momentous character. It is not too much to say that the real question involved in the measure is, what is the exact duty of the State towards individual citizens in the repression of Vice, as distinguished from Crime. It is of the essence of the idea of Crime that it is an offence against Society, and is, as such, punishable by Society. It is equally essential to the idea of Vice that it is not an offence against Society, and is, therefore, as such, not punishable by Society. No one would think of framing State laws for the punishment of, let us say, Avarice or Gluttony. The distinction between Crime and Vice may, indeed, not be clear in every case; but it exists nevertheless, and is recognised by the laws under which we live. There are cases where acts of vice become acts of crime by reason of their being committed in public. For instance, the law does not recognise as a crime the drunkenness of a man who is drunk at home; but as soon as he is drunk in a public place, his drunkenness is an offence punishable by the State as a nuisance. Another apt illustration of our meaning is furnished by Lord CAMPBELL'S Act prohibiting the publication of vicious publications. Their publication constitutes a nuisance; and it is precisely on this ground also that blasphemous publications are prohibited. A moment's consideration will, we think, suffice to show that it is the province of Criminal Law to suppress Crime, but not to suppress Vice as such and as distinguished from Crime. The attempt to make men moral by Act of Parliament has been tried—notably by the Puritans of the seventeenth century—and has failed, as it always must fail. You can deter a man from committing criminal acts by attaching legal penalties to their commission; but the freedom of moral choice between virtue and vice is one of which not all the legislation in the world can deprive the individual.

It is impossible not to be aware that, in the present day, there exists, on the part of very many excellent and well-meaning persons, a strong tendency to extend the area of offences punishable by the State considerably beyond the limits which we have just indicated. Take once more, as an instance, the case of drunkenness. The legislative proposals now so assiduously and so persistently advocated for putting down drunkenness go far beyond the mere suppression of public intoxication. They extend to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and it is really necessary to say, in regard to all such proposals, that they undoubtedly infringe upon the just liberty of the individual. It is nothing whatever to the purpose to allege that these proposals are supported by petitions signed by thousands or by hundreds of thousands of persons. We maintain that the individual liberty to choose between drunkenness and sobriety is inalienable, and that any attempt of the State to abridge or take away that liberty lies altogether outside the sphere of its proper and rightful functions, and is therefore clearly an act of tyranny. Now, that which is true of drunkenness is, in principle, just as true of other kinds of immorality. There is hardly anybody who would avowedly and in terms maintain that it is the duty of the State to enforce morality by means of legislation. Yet it does seem to us that that is the real, and, indeed, the scarcely disguised, object of many of the warmest supporters of certain of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The original and declared purpose of this measure is one as to which there cannot possibly be any difference of opinion—the altogether necessary and laudable motive of protecting women and children. No one questions, and our existing law has recognised over and over again, the entire right and the bounden duty of the State to intervene for the protection of those who cannot protect themselves. There ought to be no need to insist upon the soundness of the principle here involved. The State does not really interfere with freedom of contract by such laws as the Factory Acts, because its interference is employed on behalf of those who cannot protect themselves, and who are, therefore, not really free to conclude a just contract. Similarly, the State rightly interferes to protect the morals of those who, not being of age to protect themselves, have a claim on its guardianship. But it ought to be carefully borne in mind that the State should on no account overstep these limits. It ought not to go beyond the clear necessities of the case. That the exceedingly drastic and far-reaching provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill do go considerably beyond what is demanded for the protection of those who have a right to claim protection, has been freely alleged during the discussions on the Bill. We abstain from expressing an opinion of our own on the point. Certain of the clauses of the Bill are represented to create new offences hitherto unknown to the law. It is further urged that the powers placed in the hands of the police are far too great; that the principle of individual liberty is seriously infringed, and that the door is opened wide to extortion and to other abuses of a grave character. We repeat that into these matters we do not enter, and we should wish to rely on the wisdom of Parliament to hold the balance justly and equitably. What we do, however, desire most strongly to protest against is the hot-headed and intemperate partisanship on behalf of the measure which has found favour in certain quarters, and which was exemplified two years ago, when in the House of Lords a certain member of the Episcopal Bench actually charged one of the temporal Peers with having exhibited sympathy for the cause of vice rather than for the cause of virtue, solely on the ground that the noble Lord referred to had opposed several clauses of the Bill which seemed open to the objections we have mentioned. The incident is typical of a spirit which is eminently unfavourable to a really satisfactory settlement of the question, and against which Parliament will, we cannot but trust, be on its guard.

FROM TENANT TO OWNER.

Many of our legislators look forward with dread to the quicksands of July and August, on which their experiments in lawmaking are doomed to shipwreck. But it is well that these dangers guard the harbour of the Royal Assent, or the Statute-book would contain some strange provisions. Mr. BROADHURST'S Bill, for instance, which, in its title, modestly proposes to give leaseholders facilities for purchasing the fee simple of their houses, is a curiously Revolutionary measure. Some Bills are often condemned as being, in the time-honoured metaphor, the thin end of the wedge. This, however, is the thick end all at once. Were Mr. BROADHURST'S Bill to become law, it would herald an entirely new departure in legislation. Shortly stated, its purport is this. Any man who is legally entitled to a lease in any house at the moment when the Act, if Act it should ever be, comes into operation and has more than twenty years of his lease yet to run, may apply to the County Court of his district and acquire by compulsory purchase the interest which his landlord has in the house. As soon as the applicant's right is definitively ascertained, and the landlord's title is accepted or declared to be good, the judge holds an inquiry, at which either party may demand the Englishman's privilege of a jury in the modified form—*i.e.*, the County Court jury of five men—and the sum payable by the applicant is then and there ascertained, being the price which the judge or jury thinks that the landlord's interest would fetch in the open market. This sum the applicant promptly pays into Court, receiving in return a certificate of purchase which will be equivalent to a conveyance. The landlord then proceeds, after some formalities of advertisement are satisfied, to get out of Court as best he may the money

produced by this forced sale, and the transaction is over. This brief statement contains all the essential elements of Mr. Broadhurst's Utopia. No fixity of tenure, no conveyancing, and no Chancery delays are seemingly his postulates. The only exception he will allow is in favour of remainder-men who claim under settlements, family arrangements, or mortgages which have not been foreclosed. In every other case the tenant may apply. If his application is unsuccessful, he may apply again in five years; and so again *in infinitum*. The only thing to deter him is the fear of having to pay the costs of his venture, and that, in a County Court, is not a very powerful deterrent. Let us, however, give Mr. Broadhurst and his friends their due, and examine for a moment what their proposal means.

Hitherto Parliament has only allowed the property of an individual to be taken from him against his will when the exigencies of the public good have been proved superior to the private convenience. A railway company want to run their line through a man's land. They are allowed to do so, paying the owner handsomely therefor, if and when they show that the proposed line is the best line. This is not to further the profits of the shareholders, but because it is a good thing for the kingdom at large that it should be intersected by a network of railways. The Corporation of Liverpool want, as some day they will certainly want, the beautiful spot on the banks of the Mersey called the Dingle, in which Lord Macaulay's favourite sister spent the few years of her married life. They can take it, because they will want it for a public purpose—that of providing dock accommodation. All that the Legislature does is to oblige the owner to sell what is his for a reasonable price; and even this is an exertion of power which it indulges with extreme caution. The interests of the individual are never to be sacrificed save in so far as is necessary to attain an object of public importance. It is only within the last half-century that any sacrifice at all has been demanded of him, and it will be indeed a new epoch in legislation if that sacrifice is in future to be demanded, time after time, merely because he has let his house to a tenant who wishes to remain there and call it his own. There will, under Mr. Broadhurst's Bill, be no such secure investment as ground-rents now are, specially favoured, it is said, by Royalty itself. Again, let us look to the probable result of such a measure as is this. Granting the existence of the invariable Radical rider to such sweeping enactments—namely, that every agreement by which a tenant gives up his rights under the Act, or under which he receives some advantage in consideration of his forbearing to exercise those rights, shall be void—what is the obvious and only course open to the landlord of the future? Why, of course, he will studiously refrain from giving any tenant a lease which can by any possibility, or at any moment, have more than twenty years unexpired, and then the Act will be a dead letter at once. And no Parliament that has ever sate at Westminster will consent to such a spoliation of vested interests as would result were tenants holding under-leases which are now running to be at liberty to acquire the freeholds of their houses. The result is that the floodgates are opened for all the evils which Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Burt see and denounce in the insecurity of yearly and short-lived tenancies. The gates, however, are now to be opened by the eager hands of those who boast that they would befriend the humble occupier.

It is a relief to turn to a subordinate part of the Bill, which represents a tangible and, in some form, a feasible proposal. It is that which deals with the tenure of land for lives, a tenure which, in the opinion of a legal contemporary, "bears its own condemnation with "it." The suggestion here is far more moderate. When a lease for a life or lives, granted either after this Act becomes law, or else after the 1st of September, 1894, expires, the person who was last entitled to the lease may, if he applies to the Court within six months, acquire the lessor's remainder or reversion by a method of compulsory purchase similar to that already stated. There is some reason in this. But there is probably more reason in, and we look with more hopefulness towards, a Bill which is promised from the West of England, where leases for lives prevail more than elsewhere. This is a Bill which is to come from the Conservative side of the House, and when a Conservative brings in a scheme of radical reform, it means, as Harold Transome told his uncle, that there is a real evil which wants rooting out. All the three names which will appear on the back of this Bill are those of Conservatives—Mr. Pulestón, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Elton—and one of them, the last, is the name of the lawyer to whom the House listens, when he speaks on a subject that he has made his own, with perhaps more respect than it accords to any of his learned brethren. We dare to say that this will be no such visionary scheme as that which now cumbers the table of the House. The discussion of this Bill—for in the present session even its most sanguine supporters can hardly hope to obtain more than discussion—cannot fail to be fruitful in good. And its corollary will be that it is far better to lay a moderately conceived and temperately drawn proposal before the House of Commons than a Bill of the violent and illogical character of that for which the "people's friends" are responsible.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Although there are many anxious subjects absorbing attention in England to the exclusion of Colonial affairs, British honour and supremacy are involved in the Bechuanaland expedition, and what is going on in so unknown a part of the Empire should interest all. Sir Charles Warren has now reached the ultimate goal of his mission—Rooiground as the Boers call it, Schuba as the natives call Montsioa's town. It is the extreme point of Bechuanaland, and abuts upon the Transvaal territory at the Murico district. Here the General discovered and dis-interred the mutilated remains of his relative, Mr. C. Bethell, and re-interred them with military honours under the shade of a large mimosa tree, near Mafeking, the present headquarters and township of the chief. With marvellous celerity and in perfect order Sir C. Warren has advanced his forces into Bechuanaland, making each stage reached a base upon which to fall back in case of need. Taungs, the chief town of Mankoroane, about half-way up, is a natural fortification, and has been made practically impregnable under direction of the Royal Engineers. This place has been garrisoned, and a strong detachment left in charge. A similar precaution has been taken farther on at Vryburg, the capital of so-called Stellaland.

It was at this place that the question of Boer occupation and of Boer claims to the country and independence was first encountered. The Colonial Commissioner (Mr. Cecil Rhodes), who had supplanted Mr. Mackenzie in the interest of the Dutch party, made an "agree-"ment" with the leading filibusters, who claimed to be the Government (!) of Stellaland, which Sir C. Warren was expected to ratify. But the General quickly discovered the one-sided character of the transaction, the duplicity of the parties who had instigated it, and how seriously involved in murder and lawlessness were the so-called Administrator and other officials. He refused to be bound by the compact, and arrested Van Niekerk and other prominent Boers, who were charged with the murder of Mr. James Honey, under circumstances of disgusting treachery and brutality. These braggarts he remitted for trial, before a Landdrost who was exercising magisterial functions at Vryburg; but it now turns out that the magistrate, the Attorney-General, and other officials, are all related in some way or other to the accused. Extraordinary disclosures were made in the examination that took place, but the Court being manifestly incompetent to deal with a case of so serious a character, the prisoners were remitted for further examination to, it is supposed, a Court partly composed of military officers, and the prosecution entrusted to competent hands. Thus the "Administrator," Van Niekerk, is detained in close quarters in the very town where his word was law, and where he did as he liked.

Passing onwards, the force has now reached within twelve miles of Rooi-ground, the spot where the Boers established themselves, and sallied forth to reduce Montsioa to subjection. This place commands the trade route to the interior, and here they killed in cold blood the unfortunate Kaffirs returning from their service in the Diamond Fields, and seized the waggons and goods of traders upon pretence that they were smuggling guns and ammunition to the natives. When Sir C. Warren arrived at this point with an armed escort in advance of the column, the Boers were found to have retired and left their houses in charge of servants, and there was no opposition to the exhumation of Mr. Bethell's remains. Another fortified post will, no doubt, be established between Vryburg and Rooi-ground, and presumably another at the last named place, on the extreme northern boundary. Meanwhile, the line defined by the London Convention is being marked out, and the Transvaal authorities have been warned not to allow their subjects to cross the boundary without a pass, as no one will be allowed to cross over into the Transvaal without a similar document. The telegraph has been laid along the line with wonderful rapidity, and now extends almost the whole length. The Engineers have sunk wells at stated distances and repaired the road where needed.

All so far has proceeded quietly and satisfactorily, a splendid testimonial to the judgment and discretion of Sir Charles Warren. For, from the hour of his landing, he has been the butt of these infatuated Boers, who talked of shooting him and his men as they would bucks, and now are threatening to rescue Van Niekerk and to shield the two miscreants who are named as the murderers of Mr. Bethell. There may yet be bloodshed arising out of the pot-valiant behaviour of parties of these people who, in a state of excitement, ride about the border and use insulting and defiant epithets to the soldiers. The delivery of the accused, if complied with by the Boer authorities, may lead to a skirmish in an attempt to rescue them. But the Boer Government is fully impressed with the policy of letting matters take their course, and not openly resisting British demands. In fact, the provocative tone of the Transvaal Boers and their wild conduct would be soon checked and put down, if it were not for the undisguised encouragements they receive from the Dutch party in Capetown, and the Dutch supporters of the Upington Ministry. Two members of the Legislative Council and several members of the House of Assembly have quite lately been defending the conduct of Messrs. Upington and Sprigg, and justifying all that the Stellalanders and the other Boers have done. This anti-English section of the community have influenced the Ministry to intrigue against Sir Charles Warren, and to create, if possible, a misunderstanding between the High Commissioner (Sir H. Robinson) and the Special Commissioner (Sir C. Warren). The Capetown newspapers have exposed some of these underhand proceedings, and it is to be regretted that a young Englishman (Mr. C. Rhodes) should have been made a tool of for unworthy ends. Sir C. Warren is well rid of allies or subordinates who are "fair and false."

Whilst attention has been riveted on Bechuanaland, disturbing elements have been observed in Basutoland, where Colonel Clarke, the British Commissioner, has no easy task to control the Basutos. A difficulty may occur there at any moment, and an effort be made to wrench Thaba 'Nchu from the Free State Boers, who intervened and took the country when Sepinare and Samuel contended for the mastery. Another spot where disturbances may arise is Zululand, into which the Boers have obtained a footing, from whence they are pursuing their usual course of action—clearing the immediate neighbourhood of the natives. They are Transvaal subjects, as were those who flitted into Bechuanaland and dispossessed the natives of their country. It is said that a large posse of these "emigrant farmers," as they like to be termed, have gone to the aid of their brethren at Rooi-ground, and it is from these freebooting individuals that mischief may be expected. Should this be the case, it may mean peace for a time to the Zulus. If, however, they are allowed to return to the part of Zululand which they have appropriated to themselves, it will not be long before they find a pretence for enlarging their acquisitions and driving the Zulus from before them. Altogether the outlook is not serene, and Imperial forces may yet be called into action to repress lawlessness.

Sir Edmund Beckett, writing in the columns of a contemporary, has made some sound and sensible remarks on the subject of the Revised Version of the New Testament. After alluding to Dr. Hort's "amazing preface" to the Revised Greek Testament of himself and Dr. Westcott, and to the Dean of Chichester's and Dr. Scrivener's "memorable works thereon," Sir Edmund Beckett asks "who has ever replied to Canon Cook's demolition of Dr. Hort's 'Syrian Recension,' on which his fabric is based, with his two favourite independent MSS., the Sinaitic and the Vatican, which Mr. Cook has shown to be about as independent as two scriveners' copies of a deed?" Sir Edmund next alludes to the *Quarterly Review* of Canon Cook's book in October, 1882, as "discovering a further proof of the 'cooking' of those MSS. at the end of St. Mark by the Eusebian scribes." "Who," he inquires, "has made any reply to it, or to Dr. Scrivener's second edition, any more than to the Dean's more discursive articles in the earlier *Quarterlies* and his 'Revision Revised'?" He then proceeds to "ask another little question:—Where is the Bishop of Durham's reply to the second edition of Canon Cook's other pamphlet on 'Deliver us from evil'? It is now going on for four years since he promised it. No doubt he has plenty to do; but if anybody can do that job he could, in less than three and a-half years, or 1,260 days. Though I pretend to no learning of that kind, I flatter myself I can judge of reasoning when I see it. And it seems to me that the surrender of Drs. Westcott and Hort and their allies to the four critics I have mentioned (and I wish I might name the one unnamed) is quite unique in controversy. A few feeble articles in the minor periodicals, and the fact that Mr. Arthur Wright lectures on the W. and H. version at Queen's, are all they have to show; and, if that is all, they had better have had none."

The justice of Sir Edmund Beckett's observations is entirely, though unintentionally, illustrated by Mr. Alfred Plummer, who writes from University College, Durham, in criticism of the Dean of Chichester's letter which we quoted last week. Entirely evading the real point at issue (which is whether the case against the Revised Version has been satisfactorily answered), Mr. Plummer simply appeals to the authority of Griesbach, Lachmann, Tregelles, and Tischendorf as agreeing in the main with Dr. Westcott and Dr. Hort. It is obvious to remark that a general appeal to their authority is no answer whatever to the charges against the Greek text of the Revised Version—charges which must be met on their own merits. To start with the assumption that the judgment of these scholars is paramount is simply to beg the whole question in dispute. Next, Mr. Plummer goes on to allude to the fact that "theological lecturers at Cambridge recommend students to use the Revised Version because it is based on a sounder text." "We all of us, I believe," he adds, "do the same at Durham. And not only so, but papers on the Greek Testament in University examinations are always set from the revised text. Probably Oxford lecturers do much the same." On this we take leave to remark that Mr. Plummer's knowledge of "Oxford lecturers" of the present day is evidently defective. As a matter of fact, the Dean of Chichester's, Dr. Scrivener's, and Mr. Canon Cook's criticisms have met with much sympathy at Oxford, and it is well known that many of the most eminent of Oxford theological lecturers have for years past been in substantial agreement with their views. Even if Mr. Plummer's allegations were true, their truth would not affect the main question. If the arguments of one ripe scholar such as the Dean of Chichester are sound, it is nothing to the point if hundreds of mediocrities of the type of Mr. Plummer, being unable to refute his premisses, content themselves with denying his conclusions.

Two other observations we have to offer on this controversy. The first is, that most of the main points of the revered Dean of Chichester's present contention were clearly and admirably propounded by him at least fifteen years ago in his volume on the *Last Nine Verses of St. Mark's Gospel*; and from that day to this not the ghost of a refutation of his position has ever appeared. Our other remark is, that the pamphlet recently published by the Abbé Martin, *Origène et la Critique Textuelle du Nouveau Testament*, which we hope soon to be able to notice in our own columns, is one which certainly deserves more attention in this country than it has yet received. In the Abbé Martin the critics of the Greek text of the Revised Version have found an able and sturdy ally. He calls attention to the well-known fact that the Fathers habitually quoted texts in the loosest manner from memory, and then shows that these variations, especially those of Origen, are exactly the ones in which the Codices Aleph, A, B, C, and D, differ from the received text; the last named, however, being also in close accord with the citations of Eusebius. The conclusion he draws is that these ancient uncials copied the Fathers; that they represent an eclectic text, formed by learned textual critics in accordance with the citations of Origen and other writers; and that they have been preserved to us because they were learned works, not intended for ordinary use.

The Colensoite sect in South Africa, represented by a body called the Church Council of Natal, having made application to several Bishops of the English Church to select and consecrate a successor to Bishop Colenso, have received the only reply which they could reasonably have expected to get—a point-blank refusal. In the letter conveying the refusal, the reason of this decision is stated to be that it would "perpetuate a state of things which partakes very nearly of the character of a schism." We must frankly own that this seems rather an odd way of describing a "state of things" which, however regrettable, had at least the merit of being exceedingly clear and plain. Before Dr. Colenso's death, what was the "state of things" in Natal? There were two Bishops, both owing their Orders to the English Church, and both claiming to preside over the same flock. Surely there need be no hesitation in calling this a state of downright schism. What else could it be? Why was Dr. Macrorie there at all, except to fill a vacancy caused by the deposition of Dr. Colenso? Either Dr. Colenso was really deposed or he was not. If he was not, then Dr. Macrorie was an intruder and a schismatic, and remains an intruder and a schismatic to this day. If Dr. Colenso was deposed, then he was a schismatic, and his following formed a schism. All this is as

clear as day, and the unwisdom of using language which implies that it is *not* clear is that it tends to cast a doubt upon the right and power of the Synod of South Africa to depose a Bishop of the Province for heresy. Let all charity and forbearance be used towards all those in Natal who erred through ignorance, and were misled into becoming partakers in the Colensoite schism and heresy. But there is no true charity in glozing over or attempting to conceal, the patent facts of the case. Dr. Macrorie does not succeed to the undisputed spiritual oversight of the Church in Natal by virtue of the decease of his rival. He has been, ever since his Consecration, the sole Bishop of that diocese; and the English Church has, during that period, either been in communion with him alone, or else she has committed the grave dereliction of duty in remaining in communion with one who openly denied the Godhead of Christ our Lord. The reunion of the Colensoite sect with the Church is earnestly to be wished; but a reunion would be worse than worthless unless it were based upon acceptance of the Church's Faith as embodied in her Creeds, and upon submission to her Discipline.

The Annual Festival of the London Gregorian Choral Association, of which Lord Beauchamp is President, is arranged to be held on Thursday, May 21st. There will be a choral celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Paul's, Wilton-place, at 11 o'clock, and evensong at St. Paul's Cathedral at 7 o'clock.

Reviews.

HARROW SCHOOL.*

Mr. Thornton tells us that his work has been from first to last a labour of love, and as such it will be appreciated as well by "the youth of the dear "old hill," past and present, as by many who, though not Harrovians, take an interest in what ranks by common consent among the three first of the great Public Schools, which have been for centuries so important a factor in the national life of England. It is, or used to be, a custom at the annual Eton dinner to drink to "our mother "Winchester, and our daughter Harrow," and the toast fairly represents not only the order of historical sequence, but a certain indebtedness which neither Eton nor Harrow—united as they are by a generous and friendly rivalry at Lord's and elsewhere—need hesitate to acknowledge. Mr. Maxwell Lyte has shown how much Eton owed in its inception to the earlier foundation on the banks of the Itchen, while Mr. Thornton records how Harrow in former days has borrowed from Eton some of her most distinguished headmasters; and he is right in saying that at Harrow, in the absence of any collegiate body or rich endowments, the headmaster has exercised a more direct personal influence over the tone and fortunes of the school than at Winchester or Eton. But still each of the three great institutions, amid whatever temporary modifications or changes of detail, has always possessed a distinctive character of its own, while all alike share that common spirit and discipline which is characteristic of our English public school system, and has extorted the warm admiration of such eminent foreigners as Montalembert and Lacordaire, though they were unable to reproduce it on their own soil. There is, we may add, a peculiar fitness in the time of the appearance of this volume, at the close of a headmastership of a full quarter of a century, which is in more ways than one unique in Harrow history. Dr. Butler, who will resign his sceptre, amid the universal regrets of all concerned, at the end of the present "cricket quarter," is both an Harrovian and the son of a former headmaster, of whom Mr. Thornton has much to tell; and his devoted loyalty to the school to which he first came as a boy some forty years ago, and returned as its chief on Dr. Vaughan's retirement in 1859, has been illustrated by a long administration of unbroken energy and success, during which Harrow has kept its tercentenary and has added to its buildings a new Speechroom and the Vaughan Library. At such a moment Harrovians may naturally pause to take stock of the past and anticipate the future; nor can they fail to watch with keen anxiety the first election of a headmaster by the reconstituted Governing Body, in the hope that he will bring to his task capacities such as his predecessor has exhibited and an equal and equally intelligent devotion to the interests of the great institution entrusted to his charge. It is also much to be hoped, in spite of the legislative removal of all restrictions, that he will be a clergyman.

On all accounts, then, we gladly welcome the timely appearance of Mr. Thornton's book, and must, therefore, the more regret that its value should be in any degree diminished by some blemishes, which do not allow us to vote the execution as altogether commensurate with the design. There are several mistakes, which of course can easily be corrected in a new edition; but it is not so easy to remedy the defects of an infelicitous style, which is often turgid, sometimes obscure, and not always even grammatical, while we occasionally come upon such portentous platitudes as, *e.g.*, the final sentence of chapter viii. and another at page 339, on the teaching of history, which read painfully like an unacknowledged excerpt from Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy*. There seems also to have been some carelessness in revising for the press, for we presume it is by a misprint—not included among the *errata*—that Archbishop Trench is reported to have "told "how, in 1824, Dr. Parr had astonished the "Harrovians by his scratch wig when at the "Speeches in 1825;" or, again, that Dr. George Butler—the present headmaster's father—is said "to have been in society delightful and *unbending*." Delightful indeed he was, and with a certain stately and gracious old-world courtesy of his own; but "unbending" implies stiffness or *hauteur* of manner, and that he had not. It is a mistake, but not a misprint, to say that "old "Teak" retained his mastership "from the spring "of the year 1826 *up to the date of his death* in "1876." He lived on at Harrow to the last, and is buried there in the churchyard, but he had resigned his mastership seven or eight years before. Dr. Butler, again, was not "only 28," but only 26, when he became headmaster; and "*Oxford Recollections*" is not the title of the book of Mr. T. Mozley's quoted on the same page. Nor was "Dr. Newman's 'goodbye,' when he "bade farewell to the spires of his beloved Oxford, "to be for ever." And we meet at the very outset with the erroneous statement that "the "Archbishop's rights at Harrow only survive in "traditional form, the district being one of those "termed in ecclesiastical phrase 'peculiar.'" In that form his rights certainly do not survive, for all peculiars were abolished by Act of Parliament some forty years ago; and Archbishop Howley, who used to come and confirm there, was the last Primate who exercised diocesan jurisdiction at Harrow; but we believe the Archbishop is still *ex officio* Visitor of the School. There is, by the way, rather too much of a tendency in the earlier chapters to indulge in fixed epithets—after the fashion of Homer's "rosy-fingered morn"—in speaking, *e.g.*, of "proud Churchmen," "arrogant "Prelates," "the priestly fabric of ages," and similar terms descriptive of mediæval religion. But it is time to have done with fault-finding; and we are too sincerely grateful to Mr. Thornton for his good service in compiling this chronicle of Harrow to feel any desire, except for the sake of practical suggestion, to dwell on the imperfections of what must henceforth take rank as the classical work on the subject. For no such record had appeared before, if we except the comparatively brief notice in *Public Schools*, by the author of *Etoniana*, which, however, is well written and substantially accurate as far as it goes, and is indeed often referred to by our author. But Harrow clearly deserved to have done for it what Mr. Maxwell Lyte has done for Eton, and Mr. Forshall more recently for Westminster, and Mr. Thornton's work supplies adequately, if not in all respects as perfectly as might be desired, a real want.

The author has shown conclusively that a school of some kind existed at Harrow before John Lyon's time; but this, of course, does not at all detract from his credit as the founder, still less from the remarkable prescience he manifested in the method of carrying out his great design. It is clear that "he must have looked far ahead," and contemplated a school "national rather than paro-"chial," as the Master of the Rolls decided in 1810, not only from his express sanction of "foreigners" (*peregrini*) as well as natives of the place being received, but also from his bequest—unfortunately, as it has turned out, and entirely against his intention, far exceeding in value the property bequeathed to the school itself—for keeping the roads in repair between Harrow and London; from his precise injunction of Latin and Greek, as the staple of Harrow education; his specific exclusion of females, as though foreseeing the latest eccentricity of the modern woman's rights' craze; and his even directly providing, in the original constitution of Harrow, for that "monitorial system" which has of late years assumed, there as elsewhere, so prominent a place as an integral element of school discipline, though his three monitors have increased with increasing numbers, first to ten and latterly to fifteen. Mr. Thornton has done well to reprint in his Appendix, with much other interesting matter, extracts from Dr. Vaughan's memorable and masterly vindication of it, in a *Letter to Lord Palmerston*, as essential to the public school system, "which has been found by experience to "be inferior to no other in the formation of the "character of an English Christian gentleman." And, as the author of *Public Schools* observes, "if Harrow boys have claimed from old times to "be rather specially 'gentlemen,' there is some-"thing in the spirit of the old founder's rules "which almost excuses the assumption." His comment on the statutes of William of Wykeham may, indeed, be literally applied to John Lyon's: "He willed that his boys should grow up as "Christians, as scholars, and as gentlemen; and "he held these qualifications to be intimately con-"nected." Mr. Thornton has himself insisted on the remarkable fact of such a foundation, designed evidently from the first as a great seat of liberal education, owing its origin, not to Royal or ecclesiastical munificence, but to the generous forethought of a simple country gentleman; for a wealthy landowner of good family, and not a mere "yeoman" or "peasant," according to the popular idea, he proves John Lyon to have been.

It was not till after the death of his widow Joan, in 1608, that the school-buildings were completed, and the first headmaster whose name has come down to us as having attained public distinction is William Horne, an Etonian and Kingsman, in the middle of the seventeenth century, commemorated as *præceptor strenuus* on his monument in Harrow Church. But a still greater Etonian, a century later, Thomas Thackeray, raised the school after a period of temporary decline to such eminence that he has been not inaptly styled by the present headmaster—who is, curiously enough, the first Harrovian ever elected to that office—its "second founder." Among his pupils we find the famous Dr. Parr, who said that he "loved and "revered him as a father." He remodelled the system partly on Eton lines, adopting *inter alia* "the tripartite division of the year into three "quarters"—not so common then as now—which has survived ever since. Mr. Thornton thinks it probable that to him was due the addition of the silver arrow to the school arms. His successor, Robert Sumner, grandfather of a late Archbishop of Canterbury, was, again, an Etonian; under him the numbers rapidly rose to 250, while Sir William Jones and Sheridan were among his more distinguished pupils, and in his time we meet with the first printed bills of the school. The election of his successor, Dr. Heath, another Etonian, led to something like a rebellion, as the boys were eager to have Dr. Parr, then a popular assistant master, and not only memorialised the Governors to that effect, but attacked the house where they met on hearing their adverse decision, and smashed the carriage belonging to one of them. The result, however, confirmed the wisdom of their choice, though Dr. Heath hardly reached the conspicuous fame and popularity of his successor, Dr. Drury—a name long familiar and dear to Harrow ears—under whose long reign of thirty-six years the school list had risen by 1803 to 350, including, as our author is careful to record, "the largest proportion of nobility that "could at any time have been counted at any "school of the size." The speciality of his method of training "consisted in the friendly intercourse "which he held with his scholars, not only by "visiting them in their rooms, but by admitting "them to walk and talk with him . . . . he "was one of those, *Qui præceptori sancti voluere "parentis esse loco.*" Lord Byron, as is well known, has left on record his warm affection and gratitude for his old preceptor, both in prose and verse. The next appointment, of Dr. George Butler, resting on the Visitor's decision—for the Governors were equally divided between him and the boys' favourite candidate, Mark Drury—gave occasion to a still more serious rebellion than Dr. Heath's election; but here again the decision was fully justified by experience. Dr. Butler soon lived down opposition, and if he was, perhaps, throughout more respected than loved by his pupils, he received and deserved their emphatic testimony that "he was a gentleman." Like Dr. Arnold, at a later date, "he ruled by means of trusting to the "honour of those under his charge, *for he always "believed a boy's word.*" And a boy whose word is believed will generally prove worthy of belief. We may note, in passing, how, according to Dean Merivale, "the Sixth Form game of 1823-4 com-"prised two Archbishops that were to be (Man-"ning and Trench), three Bishops, and one Dean," and he challenges "the cricketers of any other "school to produce such a list."

It would not be possible, within our present limits, and might not be altogether fitting—considering how largely it deals with persons still living or only recently removed from among us—to follow Mr. Thornton in detail through the later, and what to many Harrovians will be the most interesting, portion of his narrative. But we note with satisfaction that, like the author of *Public Schools*, he does justice to the merits of the late Dr. Wordsworth, whose alleged "failure" at Harrow was far more the fault of his predecessor, the excellent but too goodnatured and amiable Dr. Longley, than his own. The numbers had already fallen by nearly a hundred before Dr. Longley's retirement, and "the moral fibre of "the school had become loosened" through his "mischievous laxity of discipline." It was a current tradition at Harrow, substantially founded on fact, that he never expelled and never but once flogged a boy during his seven years' *régime*. On his successor, therefore, devolved the necessary, but necessarily unpleasant and unpopular, duty of tightening the reins of discipline so fatally relaxed, and he was obliged for this reason, as our author observes, to "cause several sons of influen-"tial people to leave Harrow," one of those expelled being the eldest son of the illustrious founder of the Peel Medal, who afterwards sent a younger son to Eton. Moreover, Dr. Wordsworth's theological views, which would now be considered moderate enough, and were always very anti-Roman, but which he was far too honest a man ever to keep in the background, were in those days regarded in many quarters with suspicion, and not least so by the Evangelical vicar of the parish, Mr. Cunningham, who was also a Governor of the school. But there can be no doubt that, in spite of the temporary decrease in numbers, Dr. Wordsworth left the school to his successor in a much healthier condition than he found it, while he established a permanent and weighty claim on the gratitude of all future Harrovians by procuring the erection—entirely through his own energies and largely through his personal munificence—of a School Chapel. For up to that time, curiously enough, there was no separate provision of the kind, and the boys attended morning and afternoon, in galleries assigned for the purpose, the dreary services and sermons at the parish church, which could not of course be specially adapted to their benefit, and where the masters never had an opportunity of addressing them. It is true, indeed, that the first chapel, erected in the antediluvian era of the Gothic revival, was an unsightly edifice, very unlike the present one, which Harrow owes to the zeal and generosity of Dr. Vaughan; but the principle—so vigorously asserted by Dr. Arnold at Rugby—had been secured once for all. Of their manifold indebtedness to the last and the present headmasters it is superfluous to remind Harrovians, and all who wish for detailed information on the state of the school under their able and enlightened rule may be referred to the closing chapters of Mr. Thornton's book, which for those more immediately concerned will be musical with countless cherished memories of an unforgotten past. One lesson his readers may certainly carry away with them, which is emphasised by the author of *Public Schools*, that "if a "boy is not happy at Harrow, it will be pretty "sure to be in some way his own fault." And even those who are not themselves Harrovians need not scruple to join in the prayer of the school motto, *Stet fortuna Domûs.*

* *Harrow School and its Surroundings.* By Percy M. Thornton.—London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1885.

A NEW TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL.*

The great question how a poetical masterpiece in a foreign language—whether that language be living or dead—can be best rendered in another language, is still far from solution. Many attempts have been made at such a solution, and a by no means uninteresting section of our modern literature is devoted to that problem. Mr. Matthew Arnold has eloquently discussed how best to translate Homer, and how best to translate Virgil is the subject of a very interesting essay republished in the miscellaneous writings of the late Professor Conington. That essay, which originally appeared in the *Quarterly* for July, 1861, remains to this day the best account of the principal translations of the whole or of parts of Virgil which has yet appeared, and any attempt to survey them must take this admirable essay as its starting-point. Since its publication other versions have appeared, notably that of the Professor himself, that of Mr. Morris, and that of Mr. Rickards and Lord Ravensworth; but the critic who has to deal with yet another attempt to reproduce for English readers the consummate art of the great Augustan poet will naturally turn to that essay as his best and surest guide. Nor is it only as a critic of the versions of others, but as himself the author of a competing version, that the late Professor is to be studied. His love of the poet, though only of gradual growth, and commencing with a certain amount of sympathy with the depreciatory criticism to which the author of the *Æneid* has been of late exposed, was undoubtedly great, when he had once outgrown that depreciatory criticism, and learned to judge for himself the manifold beauties and the minuter details of the work, to the study of which in his capacity of Professor of Latin he had devoted himself. His poetic version is perhaps the most readable of all the attempted translations of the *Æneid* with which we are acquainted, though we find it somewhat difficult to reconcile ourselves to the metre which he has advocated, better suited as it is to the rough bearing of the Scotch borderers than to the stately demeanour of that polished gentleman who, while regretting how the Fates had compelled him to behave rather badly to Queen Dido, never forgot that the same Fates had imposed on him the burden of maintaining the ancient fame of his paternal city, and reproducing it on Italian shores. To almost every reader, if we spoke of Conington's translation of Virgil, the idea would present itself of that bright and vigorous rendering into the short metre which no one since the days of Scott has handled more effectively. But we must not forget that the Professor has also left behind him a prose version of the *Æneid*, thus illustrating in practice what he had laid down in precept. For the conclusion at which he arrived in the essay to which we have referred, is that prose, to him who can wield it well, is beyond comparison the best instrument for such a task, and that "translators who despair of imitating "Virgil's diction"—or, in other words, every translator who has an adequate conception of the difficulties of the task which he has undertaken—"and are ambitious only of giving his meaning in "a pleasing form, may reasonably be content with "prose." It is accordingly with prose that Mr. Mackail, whose translation has suggested these thoughts, reasonably contents himself, though he acknowledges, to an extent which his great exemplar would not be desirous to acknowledge it, that "there is something grotesque in the idea "of a prose translator of a poet." We must own that even with Professor Conington and Mr. Mackail before our eyes, we are inclined to adopt this view, and the admirable canon of Mr. Matthew Arnold that true poetry in one language is best represented by true poetry in another, commands our ready assent. We can hardly fancy any one sitting down in cold blood to read a prose rendering of Virgil's great epic. If any one is prepared so to sit down, it is probably to Professor Conington rather than to Mr. Mackail that he would have resort. But at the same time this does not prevent our acknowledging the skill and labour which the younger writer has expended on his hopeless task. He freely admits that "such a translation can "only have the value of a copy of some great "painting executed in mosaic, if indeed a copy in "Berlin wool is not a closer analogy," and this being so, we must rather regret the laborious pains, the scholarly erudition, bestowed upon the Berlin wool. In venturing on a prose version he has not only to challenge comparison with Professor Conington himself—a comparison from which any Latin scholar would shrink all the more the greater was his reputation for scholarship—but with earlier workers in the same field. Of these we need only mention the first English translation by Caxton, which is rather of typographical than of literary interest; that of Davidson, which has gained a somewhat inglorious fame from being adopted by the late Mr. Bohn into his series of useful aids; and that of Dr. Curzon, which is only known to us through the medium of Professor Conington's essay. To these we have now to add Mr. Mackail's version, which has amid its prose a true poetic ring. His rendering is more after the style which Messrs. Butcher and Lang have adopted in their admirable version of the *Odyssey*

* *The Æneid of Virgil.* Translated into English by J. W. Mackail, M.A.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1885

than after the style dear to fourth form boys in the pages of Bohn. It is difficult to give a fair idea of it by any one specimen, while to examine it minutely and give a variety of passages would take up too much space and be unsuitable. At the same time it seems unfair not to allow him to speak for himself in at least one extract. So we have chosen as a typical passage that at the end of Book VI., which is so well known even to the most perfunctory student of the great Latin poet:

The Lord Anchises with welling tears began:—"O my son, ask not of the great sorrow of thy people. Him shall fate but show to earth, and suffer not to stay further. Too mighty, lords of heaven, did you deem the brood of Rome, had this your gift been abiding. What moaning of men shall arise from the Field of Mavors by the Imperial city! what a funeral train shalt thou see, O Tiber, as thou flowest by the new-made grave! Neither shall the boyhood of any of Ilian race raise his Latin forefathers' hope so high; nor shall the land of Romulus ever boast of any fosterling like this. Alas his goodness, alas his antique honour, and right hand invincible in war! none had faced him unscathed in armed shock, whether he met the foe on foot, or ran his spurs into the flanks of his foaming horse. Ah me, the pity of thee, O boy! if in any wise thou breakest the grim bar of fate, thou shalt be Marcellus. Give me lilies in full hands; let me strew bright blossoms, and these gifts at least let me lavish on my descendant's soul, and do the unavailing service."

Thus they wander up and down over the whole region of broad vaporous plains, and scan all the scene. And when Anchises had led his son over it, each point by each, and kindled his spirit with passion for the glories on their way, he tells him thereafter of the war he next must wage, and instructs him of the Laurentine peoples and the city of Latinus, and in what wise each task may be turned aside or borne.

Did space permit, we should be glad to have quoted by way of comparision Conington's renderings both in prose and verse, and those of Dryden and of Morris. But we can hardly credit all our readers with the same Virgilian enthusiasm as ourselves, and those who are entitled to be thus credited will doubtless be glad of an excuse for turning on their own account to these diverse renderings of a magnificent original. The verdict which we must pass in conclusion on Mr. Mackail's work is that it has been well done, but that there was hardly any adequate motive for doing it. His scholarly labour would have been better bestowed on presenting in English garb some less well-known writer, and he might well have left Virgil to be judged of by English readers from the abundant materials already at their disposal for forming such a judgment. Mr. Mackail has met with severe, though not unduly severe, handling from the Dean of Chichester for the expression of his views as to modern Oxford; but we think that the worthy Dean will be somewhat mollified by this attempt on the part of the younger man to lay yet another tributary wreath on the shrine of the great Latin poet who has been so lovingly studied at Oxford in days when physiology was unknown, and natural science, law, and modern history were held in due subjection to the classics.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The publication of a new and popular issue, at the price of seven shillings and sixpence, of *Princess Alice's Letters to the Queen* (John Murray) will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by many to whom the larger-sized edition was inaccessible. Besides containing some extracts from the Queen's *Journal*, the present volume has the advantage of including an important addition in the shape of a short biographical sketch of Princess Alice, written by Princess Christian, which replaces the former memoir translated from the German. After giving many interesting particulars concerning her sister's childhood and early life, Princess Christian goes on to describe the married life of Princess Alice at Darmstadt, with its most touching ending. We are sure that all who read these letters will, as Princess Christian observes, feel thankful to the Queen for granting them an insight into a beautiful and unselfish life. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we read (p. 29) that Princess Alice's faith triumphed over the sinister influence of Strauss's Rationalist opinions. We predict for this book a wide popularity.

The closing number of the first series of the *Present Day Tracts*, issued by the Religious Tract Society to counteract the anti-Christian influences of the day, is one by Sir William Muir, entitled *The Lord's Supper an Abiding Witness to the Death of Christ*. The argument is clearly and cogently stated. The prevalence of the Rite is inferred, first, from the fact that its observance is traceable to the fourth century from the evidence of Liturgies which agree in substance while varying in detail, and secondly from the evidence of writers who testify to its celebration as far back as the first century. The facts of the case can only be accounted for by the Institution related in the Gospel narrative. Sir William Muir's tract is a solid and valuable contribution to the popular literature in defence of the Christian Religion. We are particularly glad to find an Evangelical organisation like the Religious Tract Society appealing to the evidence of the primitive Liturgies of the Catholic Church. It is true that Sir William Muir carefully guards himself against being supposed to countenance their teaching, "abounding as they do," he says, "with error and superstition"; and he goes on to explain that, in appealing to the testimony of the Liturgies, "the object in view is one of fact and not of doctrine." That, we take leave to say, is a distinction without a difference. The question of the primitiveness of a doctrine *is* a question of fact; and we are glad that our Evangelical friends should have embarked on a line of study which will, we cannot doubt, lead them to a clearer appreciation of the true Catholic doctrine of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar.

Visitors to London cannot possibly do better than submit themselves to the guidance of so excellent a book as Mr. Herbert Fry's *London in* 1885 (W. H. Allen and Co.), the distinctive feature of which is its mode of illustration. Besides a good map of the leading features of London, including a very clear plan of the numerous railways, we get eighteen well-executed bird's-eye views of the principal streets. These, which we have carefully tested, are executed with surprising accuracy. In reference, however, to a statement on p. 26, Mr. Fry will find, on inquiry, that there are more remains of St. Edward's work at Westminster Abbey than he seems to think. And it is quite wrong to say that the Abbey was "burnt down" almost immediately after Henry III. had rebuilt it. On the contrary, the whole of the existing chancel apse, with its chapels, both transepts, and one bay of the nave, are that monarch's work. Its junction with Edward I.'s work in the nave can be plainly seen by a practised eye, as well as the junction between Edward's work and that which was later still. What does Mr. Fry mean by the "north and south windows" (p. 27)? As he is speaking of old glass, we presume he intends the west windows in the north and south aisles of the nave. Moreover, of the clerestory windows, only those in the apse contain ancient glass. The others are quite modern. St. Edward's Chapel is divided from the high Altar by a screen, not a "shrine" (p. 29). These are mistakes which ought not to be found in a fifth edition. We have already recommended the book to visitors to London, but we should also be glad if its perusal should awaken in Londoners themselves an interest in and a reverence for the past history of their great city, such as might in some degree check the ruthless and wanton destruction of ancient memorials everywhere going on around us.

Among the important articles in the twentieth part of Sir George Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (Macmillan and Co.), we may mention two by Dr. Hubert Parry, on "Tonal Fugue" and "Variations" respectively, and a very complete biography of Verdi by Signor Mazzucato. Mr. Franklin Taylor writes on "Turn," "Transposition," and "Touch" (pianoforte), and Mr. Parratt on "Touch" (organ) and the "Treatment of the Organ." Mr. Frederick Corder contributes the article on "Trio;" Mr. A. J. Hipkins those on "Tone" and "Tuning," and Mr. W. H. Stone deals with the Trombone and Trumpet. The editor, as usual, is directly responsible for a large proportion of the minor articles. In one of these he gives the two forms of the melody of "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer," and shows how completely Moore altered the character of the original, which is far superior to his version. Mr. Deacon bestows a rather unnecessary amount of attention on the absurd attempt to derive "treble" from "thurible." He assures us gravely that the "thurible-boys" would be called "thurifers," and that "there is very "strong doubt whether the thurible-boys ever had "any share in the vocal part of the Church service." These observations, funny as they are, had better be omitted in the second edition, as also Mr. J. H. Mee's sketchy account of University musical societies at Oxford, which seems to us quite unworthy of a place in a standard work of this kind. Mr. Rockstro's article on the *Veni Creator Spiritus* is, we think, capable of improvement. No moderately well-informed person could confuse this hymn with the Pentecost Sequence, *Veni Sancte Spiritus;* and so exquisite a setting as that of Attwood is surely deserving of special mention. We congratulate Sir George Grove on the near completion of this *magnum opus*, which will certainly take its place among works of European celebrity.

The fifty-third edition of *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* (Whittaker and Co.) has just been issued. We should have thought that improvement in so admirable a book was next to impossible; but the editor assures us that several improvements have been introduced into the explanatory portion. The lateness of its information may be inferred from the fact that it records the result of the recent West Gloucester election. The next edition of this standard work of reference will bear the marks of the revolution now in progress with respect to our Parliamentary representation, and we would suggest the abandonment in future of such a thoroughly unmeaning term as "Liberal-Conservative." Sir Stafford Northcote is actually described by this odd title; though why it should be applied to him and Mr. W. H. Smith, and not to so moderate a politician as Sir Richard Cross, it is difficult to see. Nor do we detect much that can be called "Liberal" in the Conservatism either of Mr. Beresford-Hope or of Lord Devon. Lord Selborne has, we observe, abandoned his claim to be called "Liberal-Conservative" and is now designated a Liberal pure and simple. Mr. George Russell exchanges the epithet "Liberal" for "Radical"—to please, as we suppose, his new friends at Fulham. Why does not Mr. Herbert Gladstone do the same? We note that *Dod* has given up the error of styling Lord Bury "a Liberal," but still hesitates to call him a Conservative, which seems unreasonable, considering that his Lordship occupies a seat on the front Opposition bench. Among other Peers who ought to be included among Conservatives we may mention the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lytton, Lord Petre, Lord Boston, Lord Manners, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hertford, Lord Windsor, and the Bishop of Liverpool. The new Bishop of Lincoln will also, we think, be found, when he takes his seat, to follow his revered predecessor in his political opinions. Lord Durham and the Bishop of London ought certainly to be described as Liberals, if not as Radicals, and we should have thought it was high time to take Lord Brabourne's name off the Liberal list. The particulars given of Mr. O'Kelly's journalistic exploits might have been supplemented by some mention of his interesting visit to the Soudan, and of the assistance he there rendered to the enemies of that Sovereign to whom he has sworn allegiance. By the bye, could not *Dod*, in the next edition of his indispensable little volume, give the exact text of the Oath of Allegiance to Queen Victoria taken by all Members of Parliament, including the Irish Fenian section? It might interest Mr. O'Kelly's and Mr. Parnell's non-Parliamentary allies of the Clan-na-Gael and other such bodies, to compare side by side the terms of this Oath of Allegiance with the oaths taken by all members of Secret Societies. We observe with real regret the disappearance from *Dod* of the name of Mr. G. W. Bentinck. He deserves to be remembered as the last member of either House of Parliament who insisted on calling himself by the good old title, so dear to Lord Beaconsfield, of Tory.

The most recent volume in the *Parchment Series* (Kegan Paul and Co.) contains *The Gospel according to Matthew, Mark, and Luke*. The names of these Evangelists are, as it seems to us, quite unnecessarily shorn of the prefix denoting that respect which it is usual for Christians to accord to God's Saints. The text, we are glad to observe, is that of the Authorised Version, unmarred by the discredited bunglings and blunderings of the Revisionists. We are unable to conjecture why the Gospel according to St. John is omitted from the volume, unless it be on account of the crude objections raised against it by the negative critics of Germany—objections which have been exposed and exploded over and over again. The little book is got up, as regards type, paper, and binding, in the well-known style of the series to which it belongs—a style which it is, we believe, the fashion to call "dainty." These are matters upon which tastes differ a good deal. If anybody wants to read the Synoptic Gospels out of a volume which is printed on thick rough-edged leaves of paper of various sizes and exceedingly difficult to turn over, which is moreover so bound that it will neither lie open nor yet lie shut, and which is enclosed in a cover so delicate as to be easily soiled by use—let him by all means procure this book. And if the reader should further deem it a convenience that the Gospels should be printed without their usual divisions into chapter and verse, his wish in this respect also will here find the fullest satisfaction. For ourselves, we fear we are a little too old-fashioned to appreciate these particular points of the little volume before us.

A memoir of *Sister Louise* (Wells Gardner and Co.) and an account of her life and work, is very simple in its form and touching in its various narrations. It is a Christian record of self-sacrifice and love, pleasantly enough written, with many letters introduced: some of them full of interest. Both the portrait and the book itself furnish a pleasing memorial of one who, to those personally acquainted with her, will not be soon forgotten.

The Story of a Great Delusion, by William White (E. W. Allen) is a thick volume of more than 600 pages, dealing with the subject of vaccination. It treats the question with considerable care, due system and great vigour, but from a strong "anti-vaccination" point of view. At the same time it should be pointed out that tabulated facts, statistics, past and present opinions, and a considerable amount of spirited argument and rhetoric are provided, which deserve consideration. Whether the unprofessional reader is a competent critic and judge in the dispute is open to question. The book, however, is interesting, full of matter, and not unreadable.

The Manchester Diocesan Directory for 1885 (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), contains not only much general information regarding the Established Church, but likewise many facts and statistics having special reference to the diocese, likely to be of use, and acceptable to members of it.

Dean Plumptre's *Theology and Life* (Griffith, Farran, and Co.) has long been known to those who have a taste for this kind of theology, and has no doubt been appreciated. It is, however, far too controversial and cloudy in its teaching to suit our tastes, or to effect much good. It belongs to the "school of thought" known as "Broad-with-unction," but with unction well watered and most carefully diluted. This new edition of a somewhat vague and pointless production will be acceptable to those only who own very weak literary digestions. The numerous pages of mere goody-goodiness, floods of words, are devoid of interest—and we must add equally devoid of clear, well-defined, and intelligible theology. Moreover, some of the most deplorable errors and phantasies of Luther's unchastened imagination are reproduced here in a nineteenth-century garb.

Gleanings from the Muddle (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) is a plain but rather superficial statement of the present political situation from the standing-point of a commercial Conservative. It contains several well-put facts and some sharp remarks. But it lacks true depth and thorough principles.

The Anatomy of Tobacco (George Redway) is a quaint little volume which will much rejoice and amuse the enthusiastic smoker. In an old-world fashion the writer gossips and moralises on the theme which he has chosen, and contrives to furnish a volume that over a pipe or cigar will be vastly relished.

Amongst the many acceptable features in the current part of *Myra's Journal* we notice an admirably executed coloured fashion-plate showing thirteen new models for ladies, a large diagram sheet giving several new and useful patterns, and some capital articles discussing in a most agreeable manner many questions of special interest to ladies.

The May part of the *Season* presents its readers with a review of all the latest novelties of interest to ladies, and new needlework, the whole being very fully illustrated. There are three coloured plates of the latest Paris fashions, and nearly 200 smaller illustrations, several paper patterns, and embroidery designs, each being accompanied by appropriate descriptive letterpress.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. Murray will publish in the course of this month a volume of letters written by the late Earl of Beaconsfield to the members of his family. In 1830-31 Mr. Disraeli made a tour in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health, and in these letters he describes his experiences and adventures during the journey.

The thirty-second annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools is now open at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, where there are many works of exceptional merit to be seen.

We are informed that Messrs. Cassell and Company will open their annual exhibition of Original Drawings in Black and White, at La Belle Sauvage-yard, early in June. Amongst the works exhibited will be the original drawings executed by Mr. Frederick Barnard for his well-known *Character Sketches from Dickens*, published last autumn.

The Modern Macbeth, a collection of political verses by Mr. H. Savile Clarke, and dedicated by special permission to Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., is announced to appear early next week.

Some interesting modern pictures and drawings from several collections will be dispersed at Christie's to-day (Saturday). Amongst the most notable are two large pictures by Mr. E. Long, R.A., called "Gipsy Schools going to Vespers, Andalusia" (exhibited at the Academy in 1868), and "Christmas Day at Sevillo;" two evening scenes by Mr. Leader, A.R.A., "On the Banks of the Ivy, O!" and "Clearing Up after a Shower," which were painted three years ago; a military subject by Mr. Ernest Croft, A.R.A.; a cottage scene, "Forgiven," by Mr. Faed, R.A.; Mr. Pettie's "Choosing the Roses in the Temple Gardens; Lancaster and York;" six sketches by Mr. Brett, A.R.A.; a large picture, "The Salute," by Sir John Gilbert, R.A., and examples of Messrs. M'Whirter, A.R.A., Peter Graham, R.A., Haynes Williams, G. B. O'Neill, Heywood Hardy, T. M. Richardson, F. Taylor, and other well-known painters.

Nature observes that the use of artificial teeth is not so modern as is generally believed. *Cosmos* states that in the museum of Corneto, on the coast of Italy, there are two curious specimens of artificial teeth found in Etruscan tombs probably dating to four or five centuries before our era. These graves contained the bodies of two young girls. On the jaw of one is still to be seen two incisors fixed to their neighbours by small gold rings; in the other the rings remained, but the artificial teeth had fallen out. The teeth, carefully cut, had evidently been taken from the mouth of some large animal. The dentist's art amongst the ancients was not confined to drawing teeth, and replacing them by artificial ones, for natural teeth have been found which have evidently been treated in various ways. That this curious fact has escaped notice so long, is due to the rarity of Etruscan skeletons, the Etruscans employing cremation generally, and also to the circumstance that modern inquirers are more interested in objects of Etruscan art and industry than in the remains of their ancient owners.

Dr. Otto Pfleiderer, professor in the University of Berlin, delivered before a large audience in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, the first of six Hibbert lectures on "Paulinism; its Origin and Influence on the Development of Christianity." Notwithstanding its vast importance, an unprejudiced historical examination of Paulinism was, the lecturer said, of quite recent date. The great Tübingen theologian, Christian Ferdinand Baur, first gave the key to the historical significance of Paul. His pupil Schwegler and the philosopher Edouard von Hartmann had carried Baur's view of the Apostle's theological originalty to an extreme, as though he had been the inventor of Gentile Christianity. It was quite true that Christian theology dated from Paul, but the Christian religion from Jesus. The Messianic belief of the earliest Church accorded substantially with that of the rest of the Jewish nation. That Church was far from thinking of the conversion of the masses of the heathen. In fact, the Lord's return was believed to be so near that there would not be time enough to publish the gospel message throughout even the cities of Israel. The first Church believed also in the perpetual validity of the Mosaic law. As long as the Apostolic Church exhibited this conservative attitude towards the Jewish law, no serious conflicts between it and the Jewish authorities could arise. Though its proclamation of the resurrection and Messiahship of the crucified Jesus might be obnoxious to the heads of the nation, there was no ground for an energetic employment of force against it. These devout believers in their Messiah, it was at first thought in Pharisee circles, might be let alone as harmless enthusiasts, such good Jews were they in other respects. Gamaliel's counsel was in fact the most sagacious possible from the Jewish standpoint, with regard to the Messianic movement. If this peaceable relation had been kept up that movement doubtless would never have grown beyond the limits of a Jewish sect, and as such would have expired, at all events, on the destruction of Jerusalem. For the future of Christianity it was, therefore, of decisive moment that the bolder action

of the Hellenist Stephen set rolling the stone which from that time forth no human power could stop. The Hellenistic Jews, in consequence of their contact with heathen culture, clung less tenaciously than the Palestinians to the Temple worship and other ceremonial services, above which they ranked the ethical portions of the Mosaic law. If, therefore, a Hellenist with these more liberal views had become acquainted with Jesus in his last days in Jerusalem, how easily it might then have happened that the powerful denunciations uttered by Jesus against the empty formality of the official theologians should touch a responsive chord in his heart, and stir thoughts in which the mind of Jesus would find truer expression than in the conservative Jewish Christianity of the Hebrew early Church. Whatever the exact fact with regard to the accusation against both Stephen and Jesus of having blasphemed the Temple, the very circumstance that tradition had preserved both accusations in almost the same forms betrayed unmistakable traces of the close connection between the reformatory labours of Jesus and the action of Stephen. It was not without significance, therefore, that the Church placed the festival of the protomartyr Stephen immediately after the birthday of Jesus, for it was really he who saved the life-work of Jesus from stagnation in Jewish traditionalism, inasmuch as he was the first to bring out the profound difference between the crucified Son of Man and legal Judaism, becoming thereby the historical link between Jesus and Paul. On the occasion of the tumultuous trial in which the first martyr fell a sacrifice, the Pharisee and Scribe, Paul of Tarsus, took a prominent part as an eager opponent of the Christians. He was the witness at whose feet the executioners of Stephen laid their garments; he was then the confidential ally of the Sanhedrin, who was sent to Damascus for the further persecution of the fugitives, but the inquisitor arrived in Damascus a convert. The lecturer concluded by discussing at large the momentous event of St. Paul's conversion.

In his second lecture, Professor Pfleiderer discussed the doctrinal teaching of Paul. He took great pains in proving its thoroughly independent origin. The Apostle's theology, he said, was the development, on the basis of the previous beliefs of his Jewish theology, of that faith in Christ which became a certainty to him at his conversion. The very thing that had before been to him the stone of stumbling, Jesus Christ as the crucified and risen Lord, then became the foundation and corner-stone of his new religious system. Thenceforth he would know nothing but these two facts, making them the alpha and omega of his Gospel. From this principle the Pauline Christology was followed out in all its details, and was at last summed up thus, that according to it the terrestrial Jesus was the appearance of the celestial Son of God and archetypal man Christ, clothed in a body of flesh. Modern forms of thought might regard him as the embodied ideal of religious and Divine humanity, of its filial relationship to God and of brotherly love between its own members. The lecturer next found in the Jewish theological doctrine that the death of distinguished godly men possesses an atoning and redeeming virtue for the entire nation equal to that of the great day of atonement, the germ of the Pauline dogma of atonement through the death of Christ—an atonement for all mankind. Under the Apostle's hands, however, the stereotyped legal Jewish form became the receptacle of an ideal and ethical thought of the greatest significance. It was made clear from Paul's writings throughout that he preached an atonement instituted by God in the death of Christ, by which the Divine Law received its due, while at the same time its claims were cancelled once for all and for all men by an objective Divine act of propitiation on behalf of the whole world. From this objective side of the matter, the Divine reconciliation of the world in the death of Christ, the Hibbert lecturer proceeded to speak of the subjective aspect, without which we should most disastrously misunderstand the Apostle's meaning. The objective reconciliation of the world could, after all, benefit actually in their own personal consciousness those only who know and acknowledge it, know and feel themselves in their solidarity with Christ to be so much one with Him as to be able to appropriate inwardly His death and celestial life, and live them over again; those only, in a word, who truly believe on Christ. Having discussed at large the Pauline principle of justification by faith, the lecturer proceeded to vindicate it on the same lines laid down by the Apostle himself from the accusation that it produced morally injurious effects, insisting that therewith Paul had propounded a new Divine truth of the greatest moment, equally far removed from both heathen licence and Jewish legalism. This ethical principle was able to influence diseased and rent humanity in a very different way from Stoicism, animating and rejuvenating, healing and uniting it. While stoic Cosmopolitanism produced nothing better than indifference towards natural ties, Christian love, as Paul proclaimed it, encircled the disunited nations and countries with a uniting band, made Jews and Greeks, slaves and free men, man and woman, one in Christ. Thereby the Apostle planted that tree of humanity under whose branches we still dwelt, finding shelter and protection for our highest possessions. Other points of the Pauline system passed in review by the lecturer were the Apostle's antithesis of flesh and spirit; his view of the Sacraments; of the great purpose of the law, to bring men to Christ; of the three ages of the human history, those of promise, law, and fulfilment, answering to the three typical names of Abraham, Moses, and Christ; and, lastly, of the Divine method of salvation.

SOME EXHIBITIONS.

No fewer than five exhibitions of pictures were opened to the public on Monday—viz., the Grosvenor Gallery, the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, a small collection of modern paintings at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, and a series of drawings at Messrs. Goupil's Galleries.

At the former neither Mr. Burne Jones nor Mr. Whistler exhibit this year; but several new names appear in the catalogue. Mr. Alma Tadema has some very odd and some very exquisite doings; and Mr. Richmond and Mr. Watts are well and fully represented. Mr. Millais's portrait of Mr. Gladstone, in red, is a very remarkable and interesting example of his skill; and there are three or four admirable landscapes, some portraits of merit, and a few rather agreeable imitations of the methods and types of Mr. Burne Jones. Among new names is that of Mr. C. W. Mitchell, whose large picture of "Hypatia" will doubtless excite much admiration. The artist takes his subject from the conclusion of Kingsley's book, and depicts the heroine thereof on the brink of the tragic fate which befell her. She has momentarily escaped from the fierce hands of the savage multitude, by whom her clothing has been torn to shreds, and stands close to the altar, breathless and exhausted with the struggle, her left arm points upward and her right hand grasps convulsively her long golden hair. In the pose of the figure the painter has been very successful. There is nothing slurred or careless in the picture, and all the accessories by which the figure is surrounded have been represented with patient care and skill. Mr. Watts's "Love and Life," though an allegory, has such extraordinary grace of composition, and such a strain of spiritual beauty, that even people who dislike allegory are compelled to pause and admire. The two familiar nude figures have reached a mountain height, and pause enlaced in an affecting attitude of love and consolation. Flanking "Love and Life," which is placed in the centre of one of the end walls of the large west gallery, are two very fine portraits by Mr. Frank Holl, R.A. One of them, that of the late Lord Overstone, is especially good. Mr. Alma Tadema sends a couple of portraits, good in workmanship; but he is likely to receive a more hearty welcome by means of the two small subject pictures which he sends. In one of these, "Who is it?" two Roman girls sitting in a shady room, while a third climbs on a couch to look out of a casement, has a remarkable grace and spontaneity of movement in the action of the sitting girl. The cool, dusky air of the room and the dark-hued raiment and cushions are also grateful, for one feels that outside the day is hot and dusty. "Expectations" is another little gem of exquisite worth. A young girl is seated on a circular bench of marble overlooking the sea. On the distant shore is a small village, and skimming over the dark blue water comes a boat, whose presence is rendered more visible by the brown sail, which, catching the breeze, hastens the onward progress of the little barque. Very sunny and bright as the foreground is, there is a depth of blue in the disturbed sky and a sharpness in the sunlight itself which seem to indicate that stormy weather is at hand. One of the principal pictures this year is Mr. Richmond's "Audience in Athens." The scene is the theatre, the occasion the *première* of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. The moment chosen is when Clytemnestra comes forward, "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall, and most divinely fair," waving the blood-stained axe, and proclaiming her dreadful deed before men and the sun. Those of us who saw Mr. Frank Benson as Clytemnestra at Oxford can imagine in part the horror and beauty of the scene on which the eyes of the audience are bent. The theatre, for the purposes of the artist, has but few tiers of seats, behind which the day floods in, the Attic sun and sky, and beyond, bathed in the mirage of yellow light, we see "the Rose of Greece," Athens, throned on her tall crests of rock, her white temples, and her tall black cypresses. Between that distance and the rapt spectators of the play, women and country people are coming and going, some carrying fruit, about others the doves fly, a few look rather listlessly at the stage. The interest centres in the group of some sixty people, the Archon of the year, and the spectators about and behind him. These watch the play in every attitude of horror, attention, and admiration. Their drapery is a very interesting study of many hues, centred in the red and yellow of the Archon, and growing cool in the "cyanean," or deep soft blue above the white chitons of the spectators on the right and left. The painting of the marble floor and the little frieze on the step is also very fine, and large as the picture is, it is full of minute detail, down to the archaic figures embroidered on the hem of the garments. Mr. Richmond also sends several capital portraits. Hanging near these is a portrait, painted with a straightforward simplicity and power, and an unaffected harmony of colour which speedily arrest attention. It is that of Miss Maud Waller, its painter Mr. A. Stuart-Wortley. Other works of portraiture demanding by their excellence an examination are those of Mr. Herkomer, A.R.A., Mr. John Collier, and Mr. Edward Hughes. Mr. Boughton, A.R.A., contributes two landscapes. They are bits of Scotch scenery, and will be dear to anglers as representative nooks where sport may be confidently looked for. A notable landscape is that in which Mr. Murray has put forth all his Scotch energy and boldness. Excellent as it is, this landscape must yield for imaginative truth and beauty to Signor Costa's "Sea Shore," the great green wave breaking on the long, smooth, sandy coast beneath a sky of grey. The distant faint blue outlines of isles and hills mark this for the Mediterranean, otherwise the spectator might think himself on St. Andrew's Sands, where the endless wash and waste of air and sea look like a physical embodying of the Infinite. Mr. David Murray's "Twixt Croft and Creel," Highland folk mending their nets between the beach and the little more or less arable valley with scant crops, widening away to the hills, may interest people who have read of "Crofters" and want to know what the crofter's life is like. A picturesque nocturnal seascape is that of Mr. Henry Moore, to which he assigns as title the line "Queen of the Night, arise! unveil!" Mr. W. H. Bartlett's two pictures, "The First Sprats of the Season" and "Practising for the Swimming Match," are not very interesting, perhaps, in point of subject, but they contain much that is good in point of execution. Miss Nettie Huxley exhibits "The Honeymoon"—two small affectionate green parrots, perched side by side, and affectionately nodding at each other. Mr. R. Barrett Browning cannot be congratulated on the portrait of Mr. Browning in red academic robes, crossed, and, æsthetically speaking, not improved, by a blue hood. Mr. Keeley Halswelle introduces, not very successfully, hues much more prismatic and opalescent than his usual silvery greys in his "Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe; Mist dispersing after Heavy Rain." The distant hills rarely seem so near as in this study of that familiar and often painted scene. Mr. Francis Bates's "Florentine Beauty" is an audacious but not unpleasing study of red upon red. Mr. Napier Hemy has sought fresh fields, and exhibits a very charming large landscape, "Grey Venice," with a shadowy blue St. Mark's, beyond the Canal, in which flow the clear green waters of Mr. Hemy's familiar seas. Mr. Barclay sends a study of a pretty red-haired naked girl by a brook, "The Nymph's Retreat." The landscape does not much please us, and the water that laves the nymph's toes has rather a saffron than an amber, rather a muddy than a pellucid, quality. Nor is the nudity, somehow, classical in effect; the nymph is too modern for a nymph of the innocent golden world. "From the Ferry," by Mr. E. A. Waterlow, is bright and fresh in colour. Fortuny-like in its touch and gorgeousness of colour is the cleverly painted picture of Mr. L. Alvarez—"A Wedding in 1805 at the Cathedral of Toledo." Sir Frederick Leighton contributes a small sketch of a girl's head, seen from the back. It is little more than a study of colour, of which the auburn hair of the young lady, the olive-green velvet hat which she wears, and the dark blue background are the component parts. Mr. Poynter sends a carefully-finished little work, "Diadumene," and Mr. Holman Hunt a female head, "The Bride of Bethlehem." Mr. Herbert Schmalz numbers among his contributions some three or four studies of young ladies in large hats and rather sober-tinted costumes. Among the water-colour drawings may be seen a sketch, entitled "Shore—Hamilton, Bermuda." It is by her Royal Highness Princess Louise. The lagoon, with its surrounding pine trees and tangled vegetation, is depicted in a bold style, and with a suggestion of open air which redounds much to the credit of the Royal artist. Among the few noticeable water-colours are Mr. John O'Connor's views of Nuremburg, Mr. Medlycott's "Thames below London Bridge," Mr. Glazebrook's "Dying Day—Assisi," and Mr. Tristram Ellis's drawings of Spanish peasant life.

The Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours is marked by a high average of good work, while there are a few drawings of very exceptional merit. The President, Mr. James D. Linton, who has been engaged on the large oil picture of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Albany, painted by command of the Queen, sends but two single figures. "Rose Bradwardine" is an elegant and well-posed figure, with graceful lines and very good in colour; and "Waverley" is a manly looking fellow enough. Mr. Charles Green is represented by five drawings—"Dolly Varden's Visit to Miss Haredale," and "A Horse Guard, 1815," by "Barnaby Rudge and the Rioters," and "Sim Tappertit addressing the Rioters in the Boot Tavern." A far happier subject culled from Dickens is "Nelly and her Grandfather at the Races." The scene is handled with great skill, Little Nell and her grandfather being set apart from the noisy, vulgar, and dusty crowd by the interposition of the back of a Punch and Judy show, which screens them from the mob, and gives the painter a capital background for his principal figures. There is great diversity of character in this large and important water-colour drawing. Mr. John Tenniel contributes "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" playing the "viol-de-gambo," not very felicitous in colour, after the custom of artists constantly employed on work in black and white. Among exhibitors not members of the institute a prominent place is taken by Mr. Wm. H. Weatherhead with two important drawings, "There is sorrow on the sea" and "Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee, For those in peril on the sea." Mr. E. H. Corbould is to the fore with "The Death of Turcitin." Mr. James Hardy is as happy as ever with "A Highland Burn." Mr. C. Napier Hemy's "How we caught a shoal of pilchards off the Cornish Coast" is a fine picture, full of life, vigour, and movement. Mr. T. Huson has done well this year, especially with "The Gift of the Storm"—excellent in colour, and in the other qualities of a good water-colour picture. Among other noteworthy drawings of figure subjects are Mr. G. Montbard's "Tribesmen of Morocco bringing to an Emir the Heads of Rebel Chiefs," Miss Ellen G. Hill's "Companions of her Solitude," Mr. E. Bale's "Cuckoo," Mr. H. Caffieri's charming "Shutting the Lock-Gates," Mr. Arthur Melville's very "impressionistic" "Arab Pilgrims on their Way to Mecca," Mr. Seymour Lucas's characteristic and humorous "Piping Times of Peace," and Mr. Edwin A. Abbey's "An Old Song" Among the humorous contributions we may mention Mr. Haynes King's "Cupboard Love," Mr. Sherrin's "Unwelcome Visitor," Mr. Stephen T. Dadd's "In flagrante delicto," "No Buyers," by Mr. J. C. Dollman, and Mr. W. Small's "Forbidden Fruit." In pastoral subjects, including human figures or animals, Mr. George Clausen with "Harvest—Evening" and Mr. Yeend King with "La Bergérie" are noteworthy, as in Oriental scenes are Mr. H. Pilleau with "Breaking Camp" and Mr. Gow, A.R.A., with an "Algerian Caravanserai." In sea and landscape the veterans hold their own, despite the unquestionable merit of the large number of younger artists. Mr. John Syer displays all his customary breadth and boldness in several works, especially in "A Dartmoor Stream," and Mr. Edwin Hayes sends several seascapes distinguished by mighty weight of wave, as in "Dover Roads." Mr. Knight is represented by "Moorland," "In Cardigan Bay," and "Clouds Lingering Yet," and Mr. Keeley Halswelle appears to advantage in the charming "Under the Willows," and "Christchurch, Hants." Mr. W. L. Wyllie sends five strong drawings, of which perhaps the best are "The City of Rochester, discharging;" "The Providence, repairing;" and "The Mouth of the Medway." At the upper end of the eastern room, the last visited, is the very truthfully and carefully drawn "Baveno" by the Princess Beatrice. Among the sculpture exhibited this year is Mr. Woolner's "Lady Godiva Unrobing," a statuette and bust in terra-cotta by Mr. Peploe Brown, "Die Nymphe der Quelle," a portrait bust of the late Lord Beaconsfield and other works by Count Gleichen, as well as "Nanette," by William Tyler.

At the exhibition of the Royal Society the President, Sir John Gilbert, is represented by a solitary work, "Banditti Gambling," a sort of English Salvator Rosaresque scene. The two new members, Mr. Charles Robertson and Mr. Heywood Hardy, are fairly represented, but neither by any conspicuous work. Mr. G. Du Maurier exhibits "A Young Face, an Old Tune." Mr. Waterlow contributes a charming drawing, full of light and air, of "A Village by the Sea." Mr. Albert Moore exhibits drawings entitled severally "Oranges," "Lanterns," and "A Yellow Room," a nude female figure against a yellow dado. Mr. Thorne Waite's "Lewes," "Haymaking at Southover, Lewes," "May-day in the Downs," "Lewes Mill, Newhaven in the Distance," and "View from near the Race Course, Lewes," display an admirable feeling for the scenery of the Downs, as well as excellent technical execution. Mrs. Allingham contributes "A Basket of Clothes," and "Lessons," both excellently painted. Mr. G. A. Fripp sends some good work, Mr. Birket Foster a solitary contribution, "The Dipping Place," and Mr. Basil Bradley some finely-painted dogs and ponies. Mr. E. J. Poynert, R.A., sends a solitary drawing of a bit of undercliff scenery, which he designates "One of the Walls of Old England."

CANON LIDDON ON THE EPISCOPATE.

As stated in another column, Canon Liddon preached on Saturday at St. Paul's, on the occasion of the consecration of the Bishops of Lincoln and Exeter, from the text, "For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers, for in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the Gospel." (1 Cor. iv. 15.) Beginning with a sketch of the state of the Church in Corinth at the time the Apostle wrote, and remarking next upon metaphors employed by St. Paul, and more particularly upon the signaificance of the term "father," as applied to the spiritual relations existing between a Bishop and his flock, the preacher observed that when we said that Bishops were successors of the Apostles, we were not formulating a theory, but stating a fact of history. In one sense, indeed, every presbyter succeeded the Apostles; like them, he ministered the word and sacraments of Christ. In another sense, the Apostles had no successors; they alone were privileged to found the Church of Christ, and while founding it to wield a world-wide jurisdiction. But, substantially, and in a sense all its own, Bishops did, in the phrase of St. Cyprian, *Apostolis vicariâ ordinatione succedunt*. If they did not singly share in the world-wide jurisdiction which belonged to the Apostles, and which could only now be wielded by the universal Episcopate acting together, they did in all other respects reproduce from age to age among men the fulness of the Apostolic authority. There were in the last analysis two, and only two, coherent theories of the origin and character of the Christian ministry. Of these one made the minister the elected delegate of the congregation, in teaching and ministry; he exerted an authority which he derived from his flock. The other traced ministerial authority to the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, who deposited it in all its fulness in the College of Apostles. "All power is given Me in Heaven and in earth; go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations." "As my Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." The Apostles, thus invested with the plentitude of ministerial power, detached from themselves, in the form of distinct grades or orders of ministry, so much as was needed at successive epochs for the building and supporting of the Church. First they created an order specially charged with the care of the poor and with the administration of Church funds, although, also, as we knew from the Acts as well as the Pastoral Epistles, empowered to preach, and to administer the sacrament of baptism. Next they bestowed upon the Church a larger separate instalment of ministerial power, that of the presbyters or Bishops—as in those first days the second order was called by turns; an order which had all ministerial capacity committed to it with the exception of that of transmitting the ministry. Lastly, as St. Clement of Rome told us, in order to avoid controversy, the Apostles ordained certain men to the end that when they themselves had fallen asleep in death others of approved character might succeed to their special office. Such were Timothy and Titus, not yet exclusively called Bishops, but certainly Bishops in the sense of the sub-Apostolic and of our own age—men who, in addition to the fulness of ministerial capacity, had also the power of transmitting it to others. Illustrating this from passages in the New Testament, the preacher entered into an examination of the powers and functions of the Episcopate, remarking that the greater English divines had felt that when insisting upon the Episcopate as organically necessary to the structure of the visible body of Christ, necessary not merely to its *bene esse* but to its *esse*, they were indirectly raising a solid barrier against Ultramontanism. It was, indeed, a very solemn question whether we held the Episcopate to be part of the revealed word of God, or, like Archdeacons and capitular bodies, only a feature of Church government, which, however venerable, might conceivably be dispensed with without sacrificing anything organic in the conditions of our communion with Christ. If, by suppressing all the Deans and Chapters, we could reconcile all the separated Protestant bodies to the unity and doctrine of the Church, who of them would not gladly make the sacrifice? The historian Ranke had drawn attention to the barrier which was raised by the Episcopate between the English Church and the Lutheran and Reformed communities on the Continent; and while the maintenance of such a barrier was more than intelligible, if they believed that upon a true Episcopal succession depended the validity of our chief means of communion with our adorable Lord, the Eucharist, it was hardly, he would not say intelligible, but defensible—especially considering the present pressure of infidelity upon all Reformed Christendom—if in their own hearts they believed the Episcopate to be only an archæological treasure, or, as the phrase went, a very venerable form of Church government. Returning to the lessons which the Apostle would teach by his phrase, "a Father in Christ," Canon Liddon proceeded to consider the character and prerogatives of a Bishop in this light. The Bishop was, by the term of his office, the originating and creating and impelling force in his diocese, and it was, perhaps, his keen realisation of this aspect of his ministry which made the Episcopate of Bishop Wilberforce so fruitful in results, both to his diocese and to the Church at large. The Bishop, too, as the father of his diocese, was the one teacher within its limits. In the eye of the Church all the clergy were his substitutes; he could, by the law of the Church, whenever he willed,

take their place. This was what was called in ancient time his *jus magisterii*. Holding, as he did, in his mind and conscience the true faith, it was his first duty to see that it was taught to his flock, that it was taught in its integrity, that it was defended when assailed, that it was reasserted in its purity when corrupted or disfigured. For he was not the versatile exponent of a human theory, but the keeper and teacher of a revelation from God. He could neither reject an old doctrine nor welcome a new one; he could only decide whether a given doctrine, which fell in his way, was conformable or contrary to the truth which he held and taught or which his spiritual children might expect at his hands. His intellectual outlook, indeed, would be wide; he would keep his eye, so far as might be, on all the swaying currents of thought along which souls were carried hither and thither in our distracted modern world; he would welcome from any quarter every ray of truth, as he would pay no feeble compliments to any shade of error. As the father of his diocese, the Bishop was its ruler. His right to rule was derived, not from a body of electors who had made him, for their common good, a chief magistrate, but from the character which he inherited from the Apostles of Christ. The Bishop ruled, not only the outward circumstances and deportment, but also the inner life, of his flock; he had, within limits, the *jus liturgicum*, the right and duty of providing that prayers, supplications, intercessions, and Eucharists should be made for all men, and especially for all in authority—everything liturgical, according to primitive Church law, save the matter and form of the sacraments, and the language of the Catholic creeds, was subject to his discretion. In later ages this discretion had been limited almost to the point of annihilation, by Congregations of Rites and by Acts of Uniformity, but it might be well, on an occasion like that, to recall the sense of early Christendom. But government was impossible in any society without the sanction of punishment; if rules were to be made their violation must be punished; if command was to be a reality, there must be means of enforcing obedience. Nor was the Episcopate able to discharge its true duties, unless the Bishop could enforce obedience to the faith and discipline of the Church, unless he had some kind of coercive jurisdiction. The Bishop might find among his clergymen some who were older or more generally accomplished, or better divines, or of higher spiritual experience than himself. Of these the best would remember that a Bishop's fatherly character had nothing to do with personal characteristics, that it belonged to an office which came from Christ. A like result might follow on the relations of the Church to the civil law. They could not, indeed, be too grateful to the law for the position which it secured to the clergy by making every benefice a freehold; yet a freehold might be converted into a fortified castle, from within whose walls a rebellious son set at nought the counsels of a spiritual father. But that which of late years had most frequently veiled from the eyes of their clergy the kindly face and voice of a Father in Christ was the unhappy fact that, in the last resort, the most sacred questions of doctrine and morals—he did not speak of ceremonial—were, under the form of interpreting documents which had a legal aspect, decided, not by the commissioned guardians of the faith, but by accomplished lawyers, who might or might not be Christians. This fatal weakness in our Church polity was aggravated by the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act; and they could only defend existing arrangements if they could suppose that St. Paul would have allowed the questions pending between himself and the Galatian Judaizers, or between himself and the Corinthian deniers of the Resurrection, to be settled by the nearest pro-consul. Only those who wished ill to the English Church could desire to perpetuate a state of things which was not necessary to the union of Church and State, and which, among the many mischiefs it entailed, did more than anything else to damage, in the eyes of the faithful clergy, the fatherly character of the Episcopate. But a father did not insist upon his rights except in the last resort; he took them for granted; he recommended them to his children by the love which made authority more than welcome. When the machinery of Church government, especially in its penal aspects, was rudely exposed to view it was plain that there had been a fatal breakdown somewhere. So delicate a relationship as that of a Father in God depended for its working efficacy, not on the amount of authority which could be insisted upon on one side, or of submission which could be enforced or extorted on the other, but on moral influences—on the respect which was inspired by high and disinterested character, on the attraction which was always exerted by a true love of God and man. Like the most beautiful things in the moral world, this authority was of tender growth, and it was easily impaired or forfeited. A scornful or impatient word, scarcely intended by the perhaps overworked speaker, would rankle for years in the mind of a young curate, and colour his whole conception of the relation in which he stood to the fathers of the Church. It was difficult to say how much was lost to the moral force of the Church and the character of her ministers when a Bishop was thought and spoken of as a good man of business, or a man who might have been a Judge, or a very accurate scholar, or even a well-read divine, if, besides and beyond all these, he was not recognised as the father of his flock, both lay and clerical—the one man to whom men instinctively turned for advice and counsel in moments of moral or mental perplexity, the man on whose wide knowledge, kindly temper, and simple disinterestedness of purpose they knew that they could depend for trustworthy guidance, and of whom they thought habitually as one whose blessing would be dearly prized as a message of encouragement from another world in the dark hour when its shadows were already falling thick across the path of life. Of public institutions in modern Europe the Episcopate was in years the most venerable. It was older than any secular throne; it was by some centuries older than the Papacy. It had reached its prime while the Empire was still standing; it could shed its blood with Cyprian; it could illuminate the world by the consecrated genius of an Irenæus or an Augustine, of Chrysostom, and Basil, and the Gregories. It seemed to undergo a weird transformation at the hands of feudalism; we thought of the Bishops clad in mail armour who fought at Senlac or in the wars of Stephen, or of later prelates whose brasses in our older Cathedrals represented them as blessing us in cope and mitre out of their battlemented castles. After the soldier-Bishops came the great statesmen; it required an effort to recall the true character of Wolsey and Richelieu, or of certain of those Prince-electors who so largely swayed the fortunes of Germany. Then appeared the literary Bishops—men often greater in profane than in sacred letters; and now, as in many other ways so in this, we were apparently re-entering upon the earliest conditions of the Church's life. Only the intervening periods were not, as we might too hastily think, periods during which the real objects of the Episcopate were wholly lost sight of; the soldiers, the diplomatists, the men of general literature were always a small minority of their order, which as a whole quietly and unostentatiously pursued its course of ruling Churches and guiding souls. The Episcopate as it traversed the centuries was like a weather-beaten barque on whose hull clustered many a shell and weed that told of the seas of feudal or political life behind it; but as these incrustations fell away we discovered that the essential feature of a spiritual fatherhood which was always there remained intact. Certainly, said the preacher in conclusion, "we meet to-day on an occasion when we may insist on this characteristic of the highest order in the sacred ministry with more than usual hope and confidence. The eminent scholar and poet, not less saintly in his life than remarkable for his acquirements, who has lately left us, is to be succeeded in the See of St. Hugh by one whose nomination has thrilled the hearts of his brother Churchmen with the deepest thankfulness and joy. Never within our time has the grace of sympathy, controlled and directed by a clear sense of the nature and sacredness of revealed truth, achieved so much among so many young men as has been achieved, first at the Theological College at Cuddesdon, and then from the pastoral chair at Oxford, in the case of my dear and most honoured friend. He is surrounded at this solemn moment by hundreds who know and feel that to his care and patience, to his skill and courage, to his faith and spiritual insight they owe all that is most precious in this life and that is most certain to uphold them in the hour of death; and their sympathies and prayers are shared by far greater numbers who are absent from us in body but present in the spirit. Certainly if past experience is any guarantee of what is to come, if there be such a thing as continuity of spiritual character and purpose, then we may hope to witness an Episcopate which *κατὰ τὰς προαγούσας προφητείας*—if current anticipations are not wholly at fault—will rank hereafter with those which, in point of moral beauty, stand highest on the roll of the later English Church, with Andrewes, with Ken, with Wilson, with Hamilton. And if I may not presume to speak from such personal knowledge of the successor of our own Bishop in the great See of the West, it is at least allowable to dwell on the hopes which gather round an honoured name, and on the wide reputation for devotion and spiritual experience which has been gained by a long and fruitful ministry in this metropolis. He, too, will carry with him into his new field of labour the prayers and sympathies of grateful friends, known and unknown, who earnestly desire that he may long rule and feed his flock in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. Men say that hard times are coming upon the English Church, and outside her walls voices like those of the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem might sometimes be heard crying 'Down with her, down with her even to the ground.' And in truth already she has lost much which was of no mean value for our Master's service. The Education Act of 1870 has largely withdrawn the people from her schools, and recent legislation has swept away all but a rapidly-diminishing fragment of her old position at the Universities. With largely secularised populations, with our higher class increasingly trained by infidel teachers, and with our vastly extended franchise, it is impossible not to anticipate for the Church in no distant future sterner experiences than have befallen her since the middle of the 17th century. But the prospect is by no means an entirely dark one; and among its brighter features is the wealth of generous devotion which young men and women in increasing numbers and in various conditions in society are freely offering day by day to the sacred cause of our Lord and Saviour. It is as though the anxieties of a loved and aged parent could open and melt hearts which were closed against her in days of assured prosperity; and surely no token of God's present favour could inspire more courage for dealing with the problems that might be in store for her than this. To all who are thus in opening life giving their best to God the event of this day will be full of encouragement and of hope, for it is the consecration to the highest duties in the Church of sympathies which, next to His own supernatural grace, have drawn them most persuasively to the feet of the Redeemer; it is an assurance that they will find on Apostolic thrones that union of tenderness and wisdom which recalls while it transcends all that is most revered and loved in an earthly home."

THE INCEST BILL.

Replying to a letter published by Mr. Broadhurst, the Bishop of Oxford writes to the *Times*:—"Mr. Broadhurst asserts 'on the highest legal authority' that I am 'wrong in saying that a marriage with a deceased wife's sister was always void. It was not so till Lord Lyndhurst's Act in 1835.' I know no higher legal authority than that of the House of Lords. In the case to which I referred him the authority is clear. Lords Brougham, Cranworth, Wensleydale, and Chelmsford were unanimously of opinion that the marriage was illegal and invalid by English law from the beginning. Will you let me quote a few words from Lord Wensleydale's speech? 'By the law of England the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister was always as illegal and invalid as a marriage with a sister, daughter, or mother was. . . . Such marriages were all forbidden at the time of contracting them, all illegal, all capable of being set aside as void *ab initio*, on account of their illegality.' Said Lord Chelmsford,—'I think it cannot be questioned that such a marriage was void *ab initio*.' Lord Cranworth,—'The Ecclesiastical Court had no authority to interfere actively to dissolve any marriage validly contracted, but only to declare what the law was as to the alleged marriage—the marriage *de facto*, as it was called—to declare that there never was any marriage, to declare it *fuisse et esse invalidum ab initio*.' Lord Brougham spoke to the same effect. I may add Lord Hatherley's words, written with full deliberation, though not judicially delivered:—'The law of England, both ecclesiastical and civil, has from the first constitution of our monarchy treated marriage with a wife's sister as an incestuous marriage, and has never, down to the present day, made any distinction whatever between such a marriage and a marriage with a man's own sister or even mother.' Further legal authority can hardly be required.

"My main question Mr. Broadhurst has not directly answered; but I gather from his last letter that, in the opinion of those whom he represents, there is no religious bar to marriage between persons related by affinity. This was all I wanted to know."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. A. F. Aylward, Vicar of Enderley, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Leicestershire.

Rev. J. D. Ballance, Vicar of Horsford, to be Perpetual Curate of Horsham, St. Faith's, Norfolk. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich for this turn, by lapse.

Rev. E. Bamford, Vicar of Temple Guiting, to be Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. W. G. Baxter, to Vicarage of Wisset, Suffolk. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich, by lapse.

Rev. T. Bennett, to be Curate-in-Charge of Chudleigh, South Devon.

Rev. E. V. Burridge, Rector of Westby Walmsley, to Vicarage of St. Martin's, Salop. Patron, Lord Trevor.

Rev. W. H. Cleaver, to Rectory of Pulham St. Mary-the-Virgin, Norfolk. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. H. C. Douglass, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew, Ealing-common. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. E. W. Doyle, to be Chaplain of Bideford Union. Patrons, the Board of Guardians.

Rev. T. Harris, to Vicarage of West Drayton.

Rev. T. E. Holt, to Vicarage of Winterborne Earls-with-Winterborne Dauntsey. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. J. D. Horne, to Vicarage of Barmer, Norfolk. Patron, the Rev. E. K. Kerslake.

Rev. C. A. Hulbert, Rector of Nether Broughton, near Melton Mowbray, to be Rural Dean of Framland Third Deanery, Diocese of Peterborough.

Rev. J. Hunter, to Vicarage of Mattishall-with-Pattesley, Norfolk. Patrons, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Rev. P. W. Kittermaster, Vicar of Bayston-hill, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Shropshire.

Rev. W. J. Knapton, to Rectory of Wiverton, Norfolk. Patrons, Mrs. J. B. Cabell and Mr. H. B. Hans Hamilton, as Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. J. B. Cabell.

Rev. J. M. Lavcock, Vicar of St. Mark's, Barrow-in-Furness, to Vicarage of Charles, Plymouth. Patrons, the Church Patronage Society.

Rev. Canon Lester, Lichfield Diocesan Missioner, to Rectory of South Hackney.

Rev. J. M. Morton, to be Chaplain to the *Bacchante*.

Rev. C. R. Mullins, to be Chaplain to the *Minotaur*.

Rev. W. A. Nicklin, to be Curate-in Charge of St. Andrew's, Smallbridge.

Rev. F. Paget, Vicar of Bromsgrove, to be Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

Rev. J. Sheldon, to Rectory of Atlow, Derbyshire. Patron, Mr. H. C. Oakeover.

Rev. C. P. Smith, to Vicarage of Long Eaton, Derbyshire. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell.

Rev. J. B. Smyth, to be Chaplain to the *Defence*.

Rev. G. M. Sutton, to be Chaplain to the *Hector*.

Rev. G. P. Trevelyan, to Vicarage of St. Mary's, Wolverton, Bucks. Patrons, the Radcliffe Trustees.

Rev. W. H. Turner, to Vicarage of Hazlewood, Derbyshire. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—Revs. John William Gerard Houghton, to Aston Blank; John Horn Lorimer, M.A., to Standish; Henry Eugene Roberts, M.A., to Christ Church, Cheltenham.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—Revs. William Tatlock, M.A., to St. John's, Wimborne; Samuel Nosper Thomas, to West Parley.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.—Revs. John Bell Allin, to St. Andrew's, Derby; Herbert William Andrews, to Codnor and Loscoe; Matthew Richardson, to Babworth.

OBITUARY.

April 12, at Little Thurlow Rectory, Suffolk, the Rev. Frederic Charles Crick, for seventeen years Curate and thirty-six years Rector of that parish, aged 81.

April 20, at Letchworth Rectory, near Hitchin, the Rev. Henry Milne, M.A. Oxon, for twenty-six years Rector of that parish.

April 21, at Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Henry R. Hoare, M.A., aged 53.

April 22, at Wicken Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Richard Peers Hardman, Vicar of Wicken, aged 62.

April 23, at Norfolk House, Beckenham, the Rev. Christopher Grenside, Rector of Thorpe Bassett, York.

April 24, at the Rectory, Merthyr Tydfil, John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr, and of Braich-y-Celyn, Aberdovey, North Wales, aged 67.

April 25, at South Leigh, the Rev. Gerald Moultrie, Vicar of South Leigh, Oxon, aged 55.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishops of London and Exeter have lately become Patrons of the Church Parochial Mission Society.

The latest report of the Warden of Keble's health states that fresh cause of weakness had arisen within the last few days.

The Dean of St. Paul's has left town for a few weeks. Communications respecting the Cathedral should be sent to the Canon-in-residence.

We are requested to state that the persistent reports of Archbishop Trench's intended reception into the Roman Communion are absolutely untrue.—*Guardian*.

Canon Wilberforce early in the week underwent a necessary operation, and has experienced much suffering since. The medical report on Thursday was to the effect that the rev. Canon had passed a restless night, and that feverish symptoms had developed themselves.

Bishop Smythies, accompanied by Mr. Swinney, has set out for Lake Nyassa. In consequence of this, Archdeacon Farler, who has been summoned by telegram to return to Africa at once, leaves England for Zanzibar May the 22nd.

By the recent death of the Rev. Canon Brandreth, the living of St. Wilfrid's, Standish, near Wigan, of the value of £2,000 a year, became vacant, and we now learn that the Rev. J. P. Brandreth, son of the late Canon and rector of Tilston, near Malpas, Cheshire, will succeed his father, and shortly present himself to the living. This will place the rectory of Tilston, which is of the value of £300 a year, at the disposal of the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the preachers appointed for May are as follows:—3rd, morning, Rev. Henry White; evening, Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones; 10th, morning, Rev. Henry White; evening, Rev. Prebendary Stanley Leathes; 17th, morning, Rev. Henry White; evening, Rev. R. Wood, rector of Halstead; 24th, morning, Rev. W. P. Pearce, late preacher in Melbourne Cathedral; evening, Rev. P. W. Wyatt, vicar of St. Philip's, Regent-street; 31st, morning, Rev. W. P. Pearce; evening, Rev. T. B. Dover, vicar of St. Agnes', Kennington-park.

At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the preachers in May will be:—3, morning, the Rev. J. J. Lias; afternoon, Canon Curteis (Boyle Lecture); 10, morning, the Bishop of Ripon (the Bishop of London's Fund); afternoon, Canon Curteis (Boyle Lecture ii.); 14 (Ascension Day), morning, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 17, morning, the Rev. W. W. Merry; afternoon, Canon Curteis (Boyle Lecture iii.); 24 (Whit Sunday), morning, the Rev. J. J. Lias; afternoon, Canon Curteis (Boyle Lecture iv.); and 31 (Trinity Sunday), morning and afternoon, the Rev. J. J. Lias. The Boyle Lectures will be preached on all the Sundays in May and June, except on Trinity Sunday.

The *Morning Post* states that on Monday the Select Committee on the Westminster Hall Restoration had before them the report which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre had prepared, and a counter report by Mr. Dick-Peddie; and it is understood that they have agreed to recommend the adoption of Mr. Pearson's plans so far as involve the erection of the double-storied cloister running along the west wall, with modifications; also the building which was proposed to project from the north end, and the completion of St. Stephen's Porch on the plans of Sir Charles Barry. The question of dealing with the north tower has been left over for further consideration.

At a largely-attended meeting of the Chapter and Restoration Committee of Peterborough Cathedral on Monday it was resolved that an executive committee be formed on the basis suggested by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the opinion of the Archbishop upon the two plans submitted to him be accepted without reference of that question to the executive committee; and therefore that the present contract for rebuilding the central tower be proceeded with at once. At a subsequent meeting of the Chapter it was decided that the architect should direct the contractor to proceed with the works according to the contract without further delay.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishops of London, Worcester, Manchester, and Liverpool having been asked by the Church Council of Natal to "select and consecrate a clergyman of the Church of England in succession to Bishop Colenso," have declined to do so, as it would "perpetuate a state of things which partakes very nearly of the character of a schism, and which in past years, whether avoidable or not, we have always regarded with profound anxiety and regret. If there is one thing more than another that the daughter churches of the Church of England in foreign lands require to possess it is the note of unity. One in the Apostolic Faith, one in the Apostolic Order, one in all essential points of ecclesiastical discipline, using the same Book of Common Prayer, strengthened by the same sacraments, building up all teaching on the same divine Word of God; surely no minor questions of property or temporal rights ought to separate those who on so many and such vital grounds are called upon to regard each other as brethren."

Separate reports upon the Cathedrals of York and Lincoln have been issued by the Cathedral Commission. As regards York the Commissioners recommend that the present corporation of vicars-choral be dissolved, but without prejudice to existing rights, and also submit a draft of supplementary statutes. The separate report on Lincoln recommends that the corporation of priest-vicars should be dissolved, existing rights and interests being preserved. This report also embodies a draft of supplementary statutes which a majority of the Commissioners recommend for the Cathedral church of Lincoln. The Dean of Lincoln declines, for reasons stated, to give his assent to these supplementary statutes. He finds in them, among other objections, an apparently unnecessary curtailment of the existing rights of the Dean, the canons, and the non-residentiary prebendaries, and even a degradation of the priest-vicars.

At length the mystery surrounding the fate of the Rev. Merton Smith, vicar of Plympton, has been cleared up. His body has been found in the Pyrences, where he disappeared nearly two years ago.

The Rev. G. F. Clarke, vicar of Upton, near Leamington, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. He was 59 years of age, and had held the living for twenty-five years.

A meeting of the council of the Rochester Diocesan Society was held on Monday, the Bishop of Rochester in the chair. A grant of £100 was made towards the site for a church at Gillingham, £100 for the site for a parsonage at All Saints', Battersea, and a further grant of £100 for St. Michael's Parsonage, Woolwich. Sundry small grants amounting to £100 were made, and various routine business was transacted.

The Bishop of Exeter will be enthroned on the 9th of May.

The clergy of the Northampton Deanery, at their conference on the 27th inst., elected as their representatives to the diocesan conferences for the next three years—Canon Hughes, vicar of St. Edmund's; the Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, headmaster of the Grammar-school; and the Rev. R. A. White, vicar of St. Giles's. The laity elected as their representatives—Mr. Barford, St. Katharine's; Mr. Barry, All Saints'; Mr. Birdsall, St. Giles's; Mr. Haviland, St. Sepulchre's; and Mr. Mobbs, St. Edmund's.

THE ALBERT EXHIBITION PALACE.

A large company was invited on Saturday last by Sir Robert Carden and his co-directors to inspect the building and grounds of the Albert Exhibition Palace, which it is anticipated will, before Whitsuntide, be added to the places of entertainment for the metropolis, and that with a fair prospect of success, being as it is, within easy access by either road, boat, or rail. It stands in the midst of a populous district, as is testified by the proximity of artisan dwellings, which were opened some years ago by the late Lord Beaconsfield. It is, at the same time in an open enough neighbourhood, for there is the extent of Battersea Park between the new palace and the river, while its accessibility will indeed be the envy of rival attractions, for not only three railway com-

panies convey visitors almost to the gates, but the river boats land passengers at a short distance off, and omnibuses and tramcars from various quarters set down their fares practically at the doors. It will therefore rest with the management to provide attractions which shall ensure to the proprietors the advantges promised by the excellence of the natural situation.

With regard to the structural character of the palace, the building, which is, in fact, the elegant glass and iron structure erected in Dublin, and re-opened in 1872 by the Duke of Edinburgh as an art and industries exhibition, consists of a nave 60ft. high, 473ft. long, by 84ft. wide, and with a handsome gallery all round. There is an apse at the centre of the nave 50ft. by 84ft. The annexe, which is known as the "Connaught Hall," is 60ft. high and 157ft. long, by 118ft. wide, with a double gallery all round. It is admirably adapted for musical entertainments of a high class, and it is in this hall, perfect in its acoustic properties, that the grand organ is erected. The building will be warmed throughout by hot-water pipes from four large boilers of the Trentham Cornish type, fitted with smoke-consuming doors and every modern improvement. The offices and various dining and refreshment rooms will also be comfortably warmed by coils of pipes placed in the rooms, and each coil will be covered by an ornamental perforated casting. The building is of imposing and harmonious proportions, and has afforded ample scope for original and effective colouring. A point calling for particular mention is the idea of covering the entire roof with amber Cathedral glass, which originated with Sir Edward Lee, and is intended to obviate the use of unsightly awnings or blinds. A pleasant and subdued light is obtained under the sun's brightest rays, and a sunny and agreeable effect is also produced under a dull and leaden sky. The interior of the structure generally has been harmoniously dealt with, the amber glass being made the key. The result is, instead of a cold and cheerless aspect, a rich Oriental effect, the contrast of the colours being at once bold, original, and pleasing. The peculiar conformation of the apse renders the nave well adapted for promenade concerts, and here a very finely constructed orchestra, capable of accommodating 150 instrumentalists, has been erected. A well lighted and arranged picture gallery is provided. It extends nearly the whole length of the building, and contains a large collection of works by well-known modern artists, some fine specimens of sculpture, and a series of paintings by the Chevalier Louis Desanges, which will form a special feature. The lighting arrangements of the entire building have been entrusted to Messrs. Strode and Co., of 48, Osnaburgh-street, N.W., and St. Paul's Churchyard.

In the dining hall on Saturday the venerable Alderman in whose name the invitations were issued presided over a table bounteously spread, and decorated with flowers and fruits of every season. Sir Robert Carden spoke hopefully of the project of the directors for increasing the facilities for the amusement of the people; and while himself disavowing all desire of supporting the enterprise for motives of gain, wished his fellow shareholders a due pecuniary reward. Mr. Marriott, M.P., echoed the sentiments of the Alderman, and in proposing his health elicited ample testimony to the popularity of the toast. The company afterwards proceeded to the Connaught Hall, an annexe to be devoted to the musical pleasures of the palace. In this crystal concert palace is the great organ, and its echoing instrument, controlled at the extreme end of the room by electrical connection with the organist's keyboards. The guests on Saturday had a taste of the quality of this grand instrument. A programme of selections, principally from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," was gone through. A choir of 400 voices, under direction of Mr. A. J. Caldicott, did their duty with a spirit which earned the hearty commendation of the Alderman presiding. Mr. Hoyte played the organ, and the *Cujus Animam* was sung by Mr. Iver Mackay. Beyond the concert-hall the gardens have been laid out on tasteful plans prepared by Sir Edward Lee, under whose able management, with the assistance of Mr. H. R. Sharman as secretary, the exhibition will be conducted. The terraces with rustic archways, the band pavilions, and other features of the ground seem to promise well for out-door illuminated fêtes. An acre and a half of ground is set apart for a lawn tennis court for the use of season-ticket holders, who are to be named "associates." The associates' privileges are to include the use of an archery ground, reading-room privileges, and a share in the distribution of pictures, a portion of which, according to the proposals of the directors, is to be annually allotted on art union principles.

THE COURT.

The confirmation of Prince Ernest Louis, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, took place on Saturday (the anniversary of the birth of the late lamented Grand Duchess) in the Grand Ducal Chapel at the Schloss, Darmstadt, which was filled with a distinguished company, including the chief members of the numerous English colony resident at Darmstadt. The procession to the chapel was headed by Her Majesty, walking between the Grand Duke and his son; while Princess Beatrice followed, conducted by the Grand Duke Sergius. The Queen, with all the other Princesses and ladies, wore mourning, on account of the recent death of Princess Charles, the Grand Duke's mother. The ceremony itself was short and simple, according to the rites of the Lutheran Confession, the text of the clergyman's discourse being that, if God be for us, who shall be against us. At four o'clock the christening of the infant child of the Princess Louis of Battenberg took place at the New Palace. The sponsors were the Queen, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, Prince Alexander of Hesse, Princess Battenberg, and Countess Erbach. The Rev. Dr. Bender officiated, and the infant Princess received the names of Victoria Alice Elizabeth Julia Marie.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday morning at the Hof-Kirche. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse afterwards received his first communion, only the members of the Grand Ducal family being present.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken drives daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a Convocation held at Oxford on Saturday afternoon, the honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon Herr Hans Richter.

The Earl of Stair was installed Lord Chancellor of Glasgow University on Wednesday.

Prince Albert Victor will be called to the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, and will dine with the Benchers in their ancient hall, on Wednesday, June 10, the grand day of the ensuing Trinity Term. It is expected that the Prince of Wales, who is also a Bencher of the Middle Temple, will be present on the occasion.

The anniversary festival dinner of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Northumberland presiding. Upwards of 100 gentlemen were present, amongst others being the Bishop of Bath and Wells, General Lowrie, the Archdeacon of London, and Mr. H. G. Allen, M.P.

A serious accident befell Lord Digby, of Minterne House, Dorchester, on Monday. His Lordship was hunting with the Blackmoor Vale Hounds at Butterwick, a well-known hunting rendezvous in Blackmoor Vale, when his horse threw him and his Lordship sustained a fracture of one rib besides other injuries. The sufferer, who is nearly 80 years of age, was removed to Minterne, where he was attended by his local medical adviser.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the successful students of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The number of cadets to whom these commissions were given was fifty-one, and it was announced to them that those selected for the Royal Artillery were required for immediate service.

A movement is on foot to establish a working men's home at Dorchester on temperance principles, as a memorial of the late General Sir H. Stewart. Dorchester has been selected in consequence of General Stewart having a sister resident there, and also in consequence of Dorchester being a garrison town, the institution being intended for the use of the military quartered there, as well as for working men. The project has been warmly taken up by the principal residents of the western shires.

Bestwood Lodge, Nottingham, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Tuesday. A servant saw smoke issuing from a window in the east front about noon, and on an alarm being given it was found that the drawing-room, which contained many valuable paintings and rare books and china, was on fire. The volunteer brigade, with the help of villagers and servants, succeeded in subduing the fire and saving the rest of the house, but not before damage to the extent of several thousands of pounds was done, the principal loss being in paintings.

The Rev. Thomas Rees, D.D., of Ebenezer Congregational Chapel, Swansea, and this year's President of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, died on Wednesday afternoon from an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs, from which he had suffered and been in a critical position for two days. He was an entirely self-educated Welshman, and the first Welsh-speaking pastor elevated to the presidency of the denomination. He had occupied various pastorates, including Llanelly, Kendal, Beaufort, and Swansea, and was the author of the well-known and authoritative work, *The History of Nonconformity in Wales*. The greatest regret is expressed in Swansea for his comparatively sudden death so near the annual meeting of the Congregational Union, at which he was to deliver an address. The deceased was an ardent reformer in politics and in social life, and was a strong advocate of disestablishment. In his own district he was called the Welsh Bishop, on account of his wide influence among Congregationalists. He is supposed to have contracted his fatal illness at the recent funeral of a minister in Pembrokeshire.

In twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales last week the death-rate was 23·4 per 1,000. In London the rate was 22·3 and the number of deaths 1,743, which included thirty-nine from small-pox, 103 from measles, ten from scarlet fever, ten from diphtheria, fifty-seven from whooping cough, two from typhus, eleven from enteric fever, and twenty-one from diarrhœa and dysentery. There were also twelve deaths of London residents from small-pox in the Metropolitan Asylums hospitals situated outside registration London, making a total of fifty-one. The number of small-pox patients in these hospitals, which had increased in the four preceding weeks from 830 to 1,062, were 1,034 on Saturday last, and the admissions, which had been 141, 185, and 307 in the three previous weeks, declined again last week to 246.

It was in 1880 that a party, which included many philosophers, came into office to regulate the British Empire upon philosophic principles. It is in 1885 that the leaders of the same party are scouring the ends of the earth for ships and munitions in order that the British Empire may embark on one of the biggest wars of modern times. Something should be done to commemorate this remarkable result in a fitting manner. Suppose (says the *St. James's Gazette*) one of the newly-purchased cruisers were given a title appropriate to the occasion? The *Esmeralda*, for instance, will probably be known as the *Griffin*, or the *Cuttle-fish*, or the *Blunderbore*, or by some meaningless name of the kind. It would be a graceful tribute to the philosophic statesmen to whom we have referred if the vessel were renamed *The Fruits of Philosophy*. The process might be carried a little further. An *Aston Park* would be acceptable to the feelings of one large section of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, and a *Quaker City* would gratify Mr. Bright and the International Arbitration &c. Association. If we had got the *Duilio*, we might have called it *The Grand Old Ram*, which title would describe the character of the ship with sufficient accuracy, while it would at the same time suggest constant and pleasing associations.

Mary, Dowager Lady Macnaghten died, quite unexpectedly, at her residence in Eaton-square, on Saturday last, at an advanced age. She was the only child of Mr. Edward Gwatkin, and married, in May, 1827, Sir Edward Charles Workman Macnaghten, second Baronet. She was mother of Sir Francis Edmund, the present Baronet; Mr. Edward Macnaghten, Q.C., M.P. for county Antrim; and William, a Captain in the First Bengal Light Cavalry. Her son Fergus, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, died in 1867, and her youngest son, Edward Charles, of the Royal Artillery, was killed in New Zealand in March, 1861. Her only surviving daughter is married to Mr. Colin Glencairn Campbell, son of the late Admiral Colin Campbell of Ardpatrick, N.B.

The second annual meeting of the Committee of Managers of London Board Schools was held on Saturday, Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., presiding. The chairman, who congratulated the committee on the increased interest now taken in the work of education, mentioned that this committee now represents twelve hundred out of the fourteen hundred London Board School managers. Sir John Lubbock addressed the meeting. He said that the Prison Commission, in their last report, pointed out that the decrease in our prison population of late was most remarkable, and that for years it had not been so low, notwithstanding the great increase of population. In 1878 it was 20,830; in 1880 it was 19,800; in 1882 it was 17,800; and in 1884 17,200. He thought they were justified in hoping that the diminution would continue, and that the spread of education might carry us much further than it had as yet gone. Out of 177,000 persons committed to prison last year, no fewer than 171,000 were unable to read and write, or could do so imperfectly. Out of the whole number only 5,400 could read and write well, and only 210 had received a good education. He warmly eulogised Mr. Mundella's administration of his most important office, and hoped soon to see him Minister of Education. A discussion followed.

Last week the York Industrial Schools kept their annual holiday, St. Mark's Day. At 8 a.m. twenty-eight of the scholars and their teachers communicated in their parish church, the Vicar giving the address. In the course of the morning the boys, to the number of 120, and the girls to the number of forty-four, were examined in religious knowledge by the diocesan inspector, who reported very favourably. Dinner was made open to old scholars. In the afternoon, after a march to the accompaniment of the brass and fife and drum bands, tea was provided by the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall. Prizes were distributed, and the Hon. Secretary's report read. Then came a special form of Evensong in the church of the parish in which the Guildhall stands. The proceedings closed by a grand entertainment given by the scholars to their friends.

A meeting of the representatives of the various parishes of the City who have presentations to Christ's Hospital was held on Thursday in the parish room of St. Michael, Queenhithe, to formulate and organise the opposition against the scheme which has been propounded by the Charity Commissioners for the future management of Christ's Hospital. The Rev. E. B. White, D.D. (rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook) was voted to the chair, and the parishes represented included St. Helens, Bishopsgate; St. Mildred, Poultry; St. Anne, Blackfriars; St. James, Garlickhithe; St. Katherine Cree; St. Stephen, Coleman-street; St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook; and St. Stephen's, Coleman-street. The chairman said that they knew the purpose for which they were met—to protest against a scheme which placed the parishes of the City in a worse position than that of any of the other governors of Christ's Hospital. Of course it was inevitable that any scheme which might be introduced for the management of the hospital would affect the parishes, but it was not at all fair that they should be treated differently to the others. It was for them to consider if any and what action it was desirable to take in reference to the matter. Mr. Buttanshaw (vestry clerk of St. John the Baptist, Walbrook) explained that there were thirteen parishes in the City which were affected by the scheme. Two of them had decided to take independent action, seven were represented that day, while the remaining four had not yet indicated the course they intended to take. Mr. Wragg (vestry clerk of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate) said he thought that these radical measures were entirely due to the supineness of the people. They allowed them to be passed without a murmur. In the case of the Municipal Charities Act the opposition was very formidable at first, but then it was allowed to drop, so that upon its second introduction, when it was alleged that concessions had been made to the parishes, although to his mind those concessions were purely visionary, it quietly became law. He hoped the opposition to the Christ's Hospital scheme would be energetic and successful. Mr. G. Noon (St. Helen's, Bishopsgate) moved that a committee, consisting of the rectors and vestry clerks, *ex officio*, and one representative from each parish should be appointed to organise the opposition. He was sure that the Court of Common Council would assist them very materially in their efforts. Mr. Webster (St. Stephen's, Coleman-street) said he thought they had an undisputable position, inasmuch as the parishes paid from their own charities for their presentations. The presentations would be taken away, but still the parishes would have to pay. That was manifestly unfair. The motion was adopted, the committee appointed, and an early date fixed for its meeting, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. Irving was on Wednesday night entertained at a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, in celebration of his return from America. Lord Wharncliffe presided, and he was supported by a large number of literary, dramatic, and artistic friends of Mr. Irving. In proposing Mr. Irving's health, the chairman said the one object of the gathering was to bear testimony to the worth as a man and an actor of Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Irving had just returned from a second American trip, which had not only increased his finances, but what was of much greater importance to him, and which he valued much more highly, his reputation as an actor. Although this country had for a time lost the benefit of Mr. Irving's services and the enjoyment of his performances, yet a very delightful substitute had been provided in the shape of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Anderson, who had occupied his theatre. Those who had known Mr. Irving's career from the beginning must be ready to recognise that his chief aim had always been to elevate the English stage, and none could say that he had failed to attain that object. He had been singularly fortunate in having been supported by an actress like Miss Ellen Terry, and in having got together a company who had done much to give completeness to everything he had produced. It was the duty of an actor to do his best to enable the public to recognise and appreciate to the fullest extent the beauties of language and sentiment which were found in our dramatists and poets, and certainly no one had better fulfilled his duty than Mr. Irving. Mr. Irving, in responding, said he was not so satiated by the unbounded generosity of American people that he did not crave for the sympathy and goodwill of his friends in England. It was no superficial feeling which had made that reunion, and no man could be more deeply touched than he was by such a proof of their undiminished regard for the art he was proud to serve. The work they were kind enough to commend was but an earnest effort to show that to carry on an artistic purpose, with every regard to enlarged opportunities of the dramatic art and the co-operation of other arts, was an ambition of which an actor might be proud. It was the dearest hope of himself and his colleagues that they might return the esteem which had found expression that evening in a form that conferred distinction not only on themselves, but also on their calling. He had to thank them not simply for himself, but for his associates, especially his brilliant coadjutor Ellen Terry, who had returned from America crowned with laurels which no artist could wear with a more approved desert or with a more perfect grace; and had she been less true to her English friends than she was, she might have been tempted to cast her lot among her admiring relatives of Manhattan, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or Illinois. Mr. J. L. Toole, in a humorous speech, replied for "The Drama." Referring to the object of the meeting, he said the stage at all periods of its existence had had a leader. From the days of David Garrick until now some one had stood out conspicuous—beloved by the public and admired by his fellow actors. Those of them who were old enough to remember the influence of Macready, Charles Kean, and Samuel Phelps rejoiced to see that so earnest a student and so fine an actor as Henry Irving should have been unanimously elected to the presidentship of the great dramatic republic of England. It was right that an actor should say these words. They were sometimes accused of envy and jealousy; but they, the brother and sister artists, had for Henry Irving the actor a profound admiration, and for Henry Irving the man an affectionate regard. His triumphal campaign through loyal Canada and liberal America had been an implied compliment to that English art which they strove to serve.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending April 25 was—medical 661, surgical 275; total 936, of which 431 were new cases.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Anyone afflicted with stammering or stuttering should read a little book (written by a gentleman who cured himself after suffering for more than thirty years), to be had from the Author, Mr. B. Beasley, Green Bank House, Hall Green, near Birmingham, for 13 stamps.

BIRTHS.

April 24, at Prestfelde, Shrewsbury, the Hon. Mrs. WILLIAM HERBERT, of a son.

April 24, at the Free Church Manse, Kinglassie, Kirkcaldy, the wife of the Rev. A. DRUMMOND PATERSON, M.A., of a son.

April 24, at Bridlington Quay, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE HALSE, Vicar of Holy Trinity, of a son.

April 24 at Wellington, Salop, the wife of the Rev. G. B. VAUX, Curate in charge of the parish, of a son.

April 25, at Gayton Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. J. CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, of a son.

April 26, at Addingham Vicarage, Penrith, the wife of the Rev. ALFRED E. EATON, of a daughter.

April 26, at Christ Church Vicarage, Lowestoft, the wife of the Rev. E. W. S. KINGDOM, of a son.

April 28, at the Rectory, Upper St. Leonard's, the wife of the Rev. H. D. JONES, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 16, at St. Leonard's, Streatham, the Rev. W. WALTER VAUGHAN, Vicar of Llandegley, Radnorshire, to E ANNIE VAUGHAN, only daughter of the late Rev. T. THOMAS.

April 22, at the parish church, Marstow, ROBERT SHAFTO WHYMPER, son of the late Mr. N. G. BARTHROPP, of Hacheston, Suffolk, to ELLEN HOLT, younger daughter of the Rev. W. HOLT BEEVER, of Pencraig Court, Ross, Rector of Marstow and Pencoyd, Herefordshire, and Canon of Llandaff.

April 23, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, the Rev. HOWARD AUGUSTUS CROSBIE, M.A., Vicar of Trumpington, near Cambridge, to ELLEN ARABELLA (NELLY), youngest daughter of Major-General E. W. S. SCOTT, R.A. (late Bengal).

April 25, at the parish church, Keynsham, Somerset, CLIFFORD GYLBERT, third son of the late Rev. L. R. COGAN, Vicar of Winsley-cum-Limpley, Stoke, to JESSIE MAUDE, third daughter of the late Rev. G. H. TURNER, Vicar of Tolleshunt Major, Essex.

April 28, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Rev. H. W. REYNOLDS, Vicar of Christ Church, Bolton, to EDITH LINDSAY, third daughter of the late Rev. E. J. EDWARDS, Vicar of Trentham, Staffs.

DEATHS.

March 15, ARTHUR CLOUDESLEY, son of CHURCHILL JULIUS, Archdeacon of Ballarat, and of Alice Julius, aged 13 months.

April 17, at Kennington, ANNE, relict of the late Rev. EDWARD PLAYER, M.A. Oxon, in her 77th year.

April 19 at Hammersmith, FRANCES CHARLOTTE, relict of the Rev. ROBERT CRAWFORD DILLON, D.D.

April 23, Mr. WILLIAM BEVELL SPICER, of Inglewood, Bickley, Kent, and 19, New Bridg -street, E.C., aged 80.

April 24, at Cheltenham, the Hon. TERESA CLIFFORD; born Feb. 26, 1802.

April 25, at 18, Eaton-square, MARY ANN, widow of the late Sir EDMUND C. WORKMAN MACNAGHTEN, Bart., of Dundarave, county Antrim.

April 29, at Belgrave-mansions, ANNE, the wife of Sir JOHN HAWKSHAW, in her 73rd year.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, May 1.

An order of the Minister of War, dated the 19th ult., directs the formation of a company of troops at Krasnovodsk, Askabad, and Chikishliar respectively, to serve as permanent garrisons in those places.

New York, May 1.

The banks in Canada have been advised by their correspondents in London to be prepared for an outbreak of war between England and Russia.

The war feeling in Canada is strong, and the French Canadians are imbued with this spirit quite as much as the colonists of British descent.

Paris, May 1.

A despatch received from General Brière de l'Isle confirms the news of the evacuation of Langson by the Chinese, and states that the peace conditions continue to be carried out in a regular manner. The General adds that the French troops have occupied Dong Song and Thammoi.

Cairo, May 1.

M. Tallandier is still at Alexandria. It is uncertain when he will return here, as the details of the formalities to be observed at the visit of Nubar Pasha to the French diplomatic agent have to be settled before the date of the visit is fixed. The French Consul-General at Alexandria is now here arranging the matter.

Rome, May 1.

England and the United States have accepted the invitation to the International Sanitary Conference, which will assemble here on the 15th inst.

Alexandria, May 1.

Quarantine is ordered to be imposed upon all arrivals from Bassein.

The hired transport *Persian Monarch*, with 256 horses, purchased by the British Government, has arrived here.

Athens, May 1.

A new Ministry has been formed as follows by M. Belyannis, who takes the portfolios of Finance and Foreign Affairs :—M. Mavromihales will be the new Minister of War; M. Papamihalopulo the Interior; M. Antonopoulos, Justice; M. Zigomala, Religion; and M. Romas, Minister of Marine.

It is of interest to compare the principal features of the Budget introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday night by Mr. Childers with those of the first Budget of the present reign. On the 30th of June, 1837, Mr. Spring Rice, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the first Budget of the reign of Queen Victoria. He estimated the income for the ensuing year at £47,240,000, and the expenditure at £46,631,415. Last night Mr. Childers estimated the income of the coming year (on the basis of a fivepenny income-tax) at £85,140,000, and the expenditure, exclusive of the vote of credit, at £88,872,000. In 1837, the Customs were estimated to produce a trifle over twenty-one millions and the Excise something less than fourteen millions. The actual provision for the year amounts to £100,072,000, showing that in forty-eight years the income and expenditure of the empire have more than doubled.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Westminster Hall restoration was issued yesterday. The Committee are substantially in favour of the adoption of Mr. Pearson's plans. It is recommended that, amongst other things, there should be provided four rooms of sufficient size to be used as conference or deputation rooms. Such rooms might also, it is suggested, be used by Royal Commissions. Mr. Pearson essimates the total cost of carrying out his designs at £35,300. Of this amount, £5,000 is the cost of completing Sir C. Barry's plans in St. Stephen's Porch; £8,000 is for rebuilding and repairing the flying buttresses, and for effecting necessary repairs to the western part of the hall; £8,800 is for raising the two towers of the north front; and £13,500 is the cost of the two-storied gallery under the cloisters and the building at right angles to the hall.

The Rev. George Currey, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse (which office he has held for many years), and one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral, died at the Charterhouse on Thursday. The rev. gentleman, who was very infirm, was present at the enthronement of the Bishop of London last month. The cause of death was an attack of apoplexy.

The will of Major-General Charles George Gordon, of 5, Rockstone-place, Southampton, who died at Khartoum, Upper Egypt, on the 26th of January last, was proved in London on the 23rd of April by his brother, Sir Henry William Gordon; the value of the personalty being under £2,300. He bequeaths the whole of the property to his sister, Mary A. Gordon, for her life, and on her death among his nephews and nieces.

A "copy of the annual report of the directors of the National Gallery to the Treasury for the year 1884" was issued on Thursday as a Parliamentary paper. From this it appears that 33 pictures have been covered with glass during the year, making a total of 861 so protected. The number of visitors was 698,489 on the public days, as near as can be ascertained, no accurate means of checking them being used. On students' days (Thursdays and Fridays), when the number of visitors entering by payment is registered by a turnstile, 36,971 persons were admitted between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1884; the admission fees (at sixpence each) amounting to £924 5s. 6d., as compared with £914 6s. received in 1883. The total number of students' attendances at the Gallery on Thursdays and Fridays throughout the year was 24,508. Independently of partial studies, 694 oil-colour copies of pictures have been made, viz., 464 from the works of 61 old masters, and 230 from the works of 24 modern painters. The number of catalogues sold was 10,120.

Sarah Philadelphia, Dowager Lady Worsley, died at Scarborough on the 23rd ult., in her 83rd year. She was the fourth daughter of the late Sir George Cayley, sixth Baronet; was married, January 18, 1827, to Sir William Worsley, of Hovingham, York, and was left a widow in March, 1879. By her marriage she leaves surviving issue Sir William Cayley Worsley, the present Baronet, and several daughters; the eldest, Catherine, married to her cousin, Mr. George Allanson Cayley, eldest son of Sir Digby Cayley, Bart., and her youngest daughter, Emma, married to Colonel E. R. King-Harman, M.P.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Ina Fitzgerald, daughter of Lord Fitzgerald, and Mr. Gunnis.

Also between Mr. Bertram Savile Ogle, of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, and Miss Edith Somerset, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur E. Somerset and Hon. Mrs. Somerset.

Gladys Lady Lonsdale's marriage will take place on Friday, May 8.

St. Michael's, Chester-square, was crowded on Thursday afternoon on the occasion of the marriage by special licence of Mr. John Hyrm Wolton with Miss Minnie Fleming, second daughter of the vicar, Canon Fleming, who married her. The chancel was decorated with the choicest white flowers. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Edward Fleming. Mrs. Fleming subsequently received some 200 friends at the vicarage, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolton left later for Paris, the bride's going-away dress being of mouse-coloured canvas and bonnet to match.

A marriage took place on Thursday morning at St. Mary's Church, Monken Hadley, between Captain Henry Tempest-Hicks, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Anne Clara Georgiana, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Hemery, of Gladsmuir, Barnet. The Rev. Professor A. Church, the Rev. S. F. Peppin (Canon of Wells), the Rev. F. C. Cass (rector of Monken Hadley), and the Rev. R. R. Hutton (rector of Barnet) officiated. Captain and Mrs. Tempest-Hicks left in the afternoon for London, on their way to the Italian Lakes.

There was a large gathering of artists and others at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, on Wednesday afternoon on the occasion of the marriage by special licence of Mr. Conrad Herapath with Miss Effie Boehm, who was given away by her father, Mr. J. E. Boehm. The Hon. and Rev. F. Byng officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. Waters, vicar of North Holmwood, Surrey. The bride wore a dress of rich poult de soie with a draped skirt and body trimmed with old lace. She was attended by seven bridesmaids, who wore dresses of cream French canvas and white hats trimmed with green velvet, with which colour their nosegays of pink geraniums were fastened. The best man Mr. Mervin Herapath. Mrs. Boehm received some two hundred guests at Netherby House, and later on in the day the bride and bridegroom left for Paris, the bride's travelling dress being of dark canvas, with blue and red velvet striped petticoat, and hat to match.

There was a pretty marriage on Wednesday afternoon by special licence at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, between Colonel Alan Gardner and Miss Nora Blyth, who was given away by her father, Mr. James Blyth, of Portland-place. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Henry White and Canon Barker. The bride wore a dress of white satin de Lyon, covered with flounces of old point de Flandres, corsage and court train of rich white velours frisé. She likewise wore a diamond necklace, the gift of her father, and the veil and dress were fastened with a diamond crescent and stars, given by Lady Gardner. The bridesmaids, all children—Lady Gwendoline Onslow, Hon. Marjorie Carrington, Hon. Alexandra Carrington, and Misses Grace, Gladys, and Olive Blyth—wore dresses of white lace over ivory white silk, Maréchal Niel silk sashes, mob caps of lace and ribbons to match. Each wore a Maréchal Niel rose fastened with a gold pin, with the bride's name in pearls, and carried bouquets of Maréchal Niel and dark crimson roses. Captain the Hon. Arthur Hay was best man. Among the company at the breakfast in Portland-place were the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, Lord and Lady Carrington, the Earl and Countess of Harrington, Lord and Lady Brooke, Lord and Lady W. Osborne Elphinstone, Lord and Lady Cremorne, the Hon. H. Wood, Lord and Lady H. Gordon-Lennox, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell, Sir Baldwyn and Lady Leighton, Lord Sherborne, Sir H. and Lady Selwin-Ibbetson, and Sir H. Meysey-Thompson. The bride and bridegroom left later in the day for Clandon Park, Surrey, before going to Château Loudenne, the bride's residence in France.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Arlington-street, the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Lord and Lady John Manners, Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. and Lady Cross, Sir Herbert Miller, Dr. Liddon, Mrs. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Stanley. Later, the Marchioness held a reception, which was very numerously attended. The Duchess of Bedford was attired in black, with white feather in the hair, and diamond ornaments; the Duchess of Norfolk wore ruby brocaded satin, trimmed with lace the same colour; the Duchess of Athole wore black; the Marchioness of Bristol was in deep red satin, with train of flowered biscuit satin; the Countess of Malmesbury looked well in flowered satin, with a pale blue ground, the lace draperies being caught with bows and ends of terra cotta velvet ribbon; the Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay was attired in a very rich dress of cream and gold brocade, relieved with black velvet trimmings, and wore splendid diamonds in her hair; the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford was in grey velvet; and Lady Howard de Walden's dress was of beautiful flowered satin pink on a ficelle ground; Viscountess Stormont was in pale blue satin and broché velvet, and wore a pale blue bandeau studded with diamonds; Countess Lutzow wore black, the front being richly embroidered in gold; Lady Goldney's was a beautiful dress of pale yellow satin and lace; Lady George Hamilton wore dark blue satin intermixed with brocaded velvet in two shades of blue; Lady Lamington was in black, and the Hon. Violet Cochrane Baillie in pale blue striped gauze and surah; Hon. Mrs. Hallyburton wore cream satin; Mrs. Northcote, handsome flowered brocade and lace; Mrs. Manners, cream-coloured satin and coffee lace; Miss Thynne, white tulle; Mrs. Eckersley, ruby velvet draped with gold embroidery; Miss Holland, pale blue satin and brocade, trimmed with cream and gold embroidered lace; Mdlle. Musurus, pale pink tulle, trimmed with satin ruches.

EXPENDITURE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting or conference of delegates from London vestries and district boards, convened by the vestry of St. James's, Piccadilly, was held on Monday afternoon at the Mansion House, for the purpose of considering the increasing expenditure of the London School Board. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., occupied the chair, and said that individually he was a strong supporter of education, and did all he could to aid in passing the Education Act of Mr. Forster, and was also greatly instrumental in the formation of the London School Board. But as a supporter of education he objected to the very large, unnecessary, and injurious extravagance of the School Board. He would be no party to putting down schools or depriving children of the education which was necessary to their happiness and prosperity in life. Any cost which was necessary to provide suitable elementary education for the children of this country was an expense wisely incurred; but the question was whether the expense incurred by the School Board was a wise one; and he proceeded to argue from statistics of the expenditure, with regard especially to the salaries of teachers, that it was not wisely incurred. It might be said that the results of the education given to the children in London were commensurate with the expenditure, and that they were enabled the better to earn their livelihood than the children of other cities and towns. But judging from the results attained it would be seen that in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, and Birmingham a higher grant was obtained from the Government, and yet the result was obtained at a less cost to the ratepayers. There had been a considerable addition to the rates for the School Board since 1873, notwithstanding that the condition of the ratepayers was such that the addition of 2d. or 3d. in the pound was a very great burden indeed. It had been shown that it was not really necessary to increase the rates to provide the requisite efficient education. The results had proved that an even better education was given in towns other than London at a less cost; and it was the duty of the London School Board by some means to bring their operations within the limits of those which experience had shown to be sufficient to give a proper education to the masses of the people. Mr. Smith then gave some illustrations of the way in which the Board did its work, which he contended was far from satisfactory, especially with regard to the cost incurred for sites and buildings. The object of the Elementary Education Act was to supplement the existing system of education. But the result was that schools were being carried on with a larger amount of space unused, with a staff in excess absolutely of the necessities of the case, and the public money had been largely wasted. Go where they would through the accounts, they would find profuseness of expenditure which was perfectly unaccountable, and he asked, Ought it to be allowed to continue? He contended that the continuance of those excessive charges was the greatest possible injury that could be inflicted on the system of education itself. He moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this Conference the administration of the School Board for London has not produced results commensurate with the vast expenditure of the Board; that the present cost of maintenance of the London Board schools is excessive, whether compared with the rate of expenditure by the Board in 1873, or with the expenditure of other Boards in England and Wales, or with the expenditure of the managers of Voluntary schools in London; that in the cost of administration and some other respects the expenditure of the Board will admit of large reductions without impeding the work of popular Elementary education in the metropolis; and that the Board be urged to reduce its expenditure accordingly.

Mr. Bonthron (St. James's), in seconding the motion, maintained that the expenditure on the teaching staff was enormous and unnecessary. He mentioned an instance in which the head mistress of an infant school was paid £184, with assistants at £104, £100, £92, £85, and £45, all to teach a handful of infants. It had been suggested that charitable endowments might be applied to reduce the School Board rate, but the Board had been so extravagant with the ratepayers' money that they could hardly be trusted to deal with endowments.

Mr. Morton (Wandsworth) believed that the extravagance of which they complained was due to centralisation, and local bodies of managers would have done as good and probably better work at half the cost.

Mr. Hughes (Greenwich) said he formed one of the minority of economists on the Board, but he saw no prospect of improvement unless the electors turned that minority into a majority at the next election.

Mr. Lindsey (Kensington) denounced the policy of the Board as opposed to the intention of Mr. Forster's Act, which was intended to supplement and and not supplant Voluntary schools.

Canon Spence said there was a party in the Board which did all it could to crush Voluntary schools, but in towns like Gloucester and Bristol, where the Boards acted in harmony with the Voluntary schools, the rates were exceedingly low.

Mr. Russell Endean also supported the resolution, which was carried with three dissentients.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., proposed the second resolution, calling upon the rating authorities to arouse the ratepayers to a sense of their responsibilities at the next election, which was carried, a rider proposed by Mr. Mills (Paddington), suggesting one-member constituencies and annual elections, being lost. Mr. W. H. Smith having retired, Mr. Torrens took the chair.

Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., pointed out that very large questions had been introduced during the discussion, and it might be well to ask Parliament to institute an inquiry into the whole matter. It was their duty to do all they could to see that the large sums of money with which the Board was entrusted were expended in the most economical manner to secure efficiency.

A third resolution embodying the views of Lord Algernon Percy was then carried, and votes of thanks having been passed to Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, the conference broke up.

The opening of the new Safe Deposit buildings in Chancery-lane will take place on Thursday next, the 7th inst., and the Lord Mayor, M.P., will preside over a dinner to be given on the evening of that day, and to which a large number of guests have been invited.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

In future, instead of the Quarterly Prize, a Prize of One Guinea will be given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on May 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competition so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Second Month, Tenth Year.)

1. W ee D
2. I narim E
3. L ucern E
4. L aplan D

Light 1.—"Ill weeds grow apace." Light 2.—Longfellow's poems. Light 3.—Macaulay's Ivry. Light 4.—Wordsworth.

Answers have been received from James Crow, Hadji, Chelmsford, Pegasus, Peewit, Hampton Courtier, Waddles, Two Countesses, Asphodel, Pansy, Etak, Paddy, Felix, Iris, Katydid, Ketha, Land o' Nod, and Spero.

First Monthly Ties.—Beam, Persevere, and Todeat have all alike failed to correctly solve Acrostic No. 3, and will consequently proceed with the contest to decide the ties.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Third Month, Tenth Year.)

Proem.

Dear to the Clubman, its "sweet shady side,"
Its lofty palaces and its pavement wide.

1.

Lucifer's city and proud seat,
Where he and his peers in council meet.

2.

"*Ta felix nubes!*" And the Empire thrives,
Based on a happy choice of wives.

3.

Three livers on its shield it bears,
And world-wide sends an argosy of wares.

4.

The wizard besought him, "Beware of the day
When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array."

If Russia is not compelled to go to war, when the internal improvement will of course be indefinitely postponed, the blissful ignorance in which the illiterate Russian villagers spend their years will, with many other primitive barbarisms, be mitigated, if not removed, for the Minister of Education is bent on enforcing elementary education on as many moujiks as possible. The movement in this direction was first made some thirty years ago, but little progress was seen until a few years ago, when suddenly the number of illiterates began to decrease and the number of pupils at public schools began to increase, so that in 1880 there were in European Russia not less than 22,770 village schools with 36,955 teachers and 1,140,915 pupils, of which 235,997 were girls in the 611 girls' schools and 1,743 schools for girls and boys, while in 1872 the number of schools was 19,169, with 783,749 pupils. Curiously enough the number of schools has greatly decreased since 1863, when there were 32,963 primary schools of all denominations, with 802,817 pupils of both sexes. To enable all village children to attend school, there ought to be at the very least 68,000 schools instead of 22,000 open in 1880, and these can only be maintained at the cost of £1,900,000 per annum. As Central Asia costs a million a year, with the prospect of costing many millions more, this expenditure is impossible. The *Russian Gazette*, which publishes the above statistics, gives also some interesting details of the illiterate rate among recruits in the several European armies. There are in the Danish Army 0·36 per per cent. of soldiers who can neither read nor write; next follows Sweden with 1·90 per cent., Germany with 2·37, Switzerland with 4·00, the Netherlands with 12·82, France with 14·89, Belgium with 17·48, Austria with 38·90, Italy 47·74, and Hungary with 50·80, while Russia in 1878 headed the list with 79·1 per cent. The percentage of literacy is nearly as high in the Baltic provinces as in Germany.

Ever since the Vandyck "Charles I." and the "Ansidei Madonna" took their places in the two largest rooms of the National Gallery they have held a sort of levée. Before the latter especially there has been a knot of devotees such as visitors to Rome will remember before the "Transfiguration." But no one remarks a third acquisition which has just been put on view, having been purchased by means of one of those private benefactions on which the gallery will have to depend for increase for some time to come. This, a first-rate example of a very rare artist, is a male portrait by Willem Van der Vliet, the uncle or, according to some accounts, the father of Hendrick Van der Vliet, of Delft, who was received into the Guild of St. Luke in 1632, and painted the fine "Interior of the Old Church of Delft," now at the Hague. Willem seems to have been exclusively a portrait painter. He was born in 1582, and the picture now in Trafalgar-square is dated 1632; but as yet very few of his works are known. Of these few this portrait is perhaps the finest. It is scarcely inferior to Van der Helst at his best. The hands are especially fine.

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